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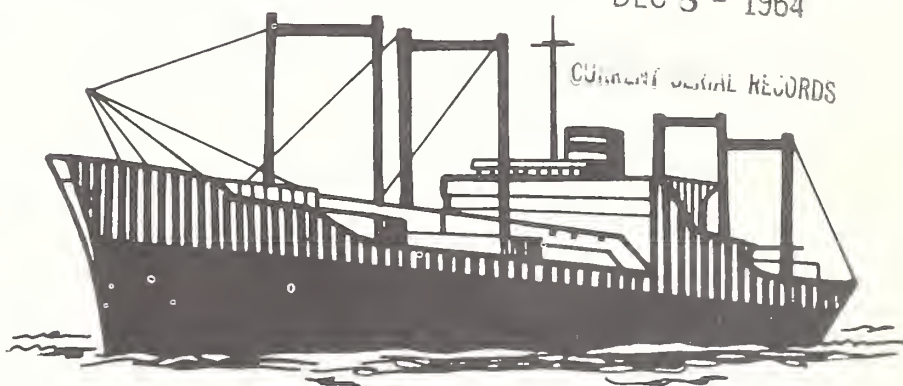
November-December 1964

# FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

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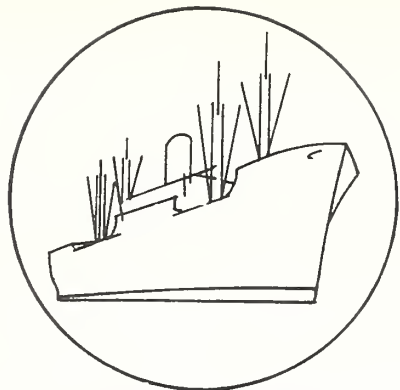
- Export Outlook in Fiscal Year 1964-65
- Regional and State Export Shares in 1963-64
- Government Program Exports in 1963-64
- Export and Import Fact Sheets for 1963-64
- Trade Statistics, July-August and July-September 1963 and 1964

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Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch  
Development and Trade Analysis Division  
Economic Research Service



# FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

OF THE UNITED STATES

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## Digest

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Another outstanding year is in prospect for U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal year 1964-65. Exports may total \$5.9 billion, close to the \$6.1 billion record a year earlier. July-September exports were 11 percent ahead of the same months last year; but this gain -- brought about by larger shipments of wheat, feed grains, soybeans, vegetable oils, and animal products -- reflected a continuation into 1964-65 of some of the impetus from the previous year. For 1964-65 as a whole, the export picture will be dominated by a sharp decline in wheat to a more normal level from the 1963-64 record. Wheat production in Western Europe has recovered considerably from the extremely poor 1963 harvest. Declines in tobacco, rice, tallow, lard, butter, cheese, wool, barley, rye, and oats are likely to be offset by advances in corn, grain sorghums, edible vegetable oils, protein meal, soybeans, nonfat dry milk, poultry meat, and hides and skins. The economic outlook continues favorable in Western Europe, Japan, and Canada. U.S. Government export programs will supply less-developed countries with agricultural commodities valued about as much as the \$1.6 billion in 1963-64.

\* \* \* \* \*

Every important U.S. farming region and State has a significant stake in the export market for U.S. agricultural products. A special article in this issue presents the results of a nationwide study indicating the magnitude and significance of this stake. Three regions -- West North Central, East North Central, and West South Central -- encompassing the 16 States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas -- accounted for 60 percent of the nation's \$6,076 million exports in 1963-64. Illinois, with an export share of \$504 million, was the nation's leading exporter, contributing feed grains, soybeans, soybean oil, wheat, and protein meal. Texas, ranking second with \$484 million of attributed exports, was important for its cotton, feed grains, rice, wheat, and cottonseed oil. The West North Central Region supplied 26 percent of the nation's agricultural exports, including 95 percent of the flaxseed and about 40 percent of the lard and tallow, wheat, feed grains, meats, and wheat flour. The East North Central Region



furnished 19 percent of the overall farm product exports, including 45 percent of the soybean oil and 41 percent of the soybeans. The West South Central Region, contributing 15 percent of the exports, provided 76 percent of the rice exports and 46 percent of the cotton. The South Atlantic Region contributed 86 percent of the tobacco exports. The Pacific Region contributed 54 percent of the fruits and nuts exported.

The study also estimates the number of farm workers who produce agricultural commodities for export, at 870,000, 13 percent of the nation's total of 6,518,000. Leading States where large proportions of farm workers depend on the export market for employment are Georgia, Montana, Kentucky, Arkansas, Alabama, North Carolina, Texas, Mississippi, and North Dakota.

\* \* \* \* \*

Of the total increase in U.S. agricultural exports to \$6,074 million <sup>1/</sup> in fiscal year 1963-64 from \$5,078 million in 1962-63, practically all was in commercial sales for dollars. They advanced to a record high of \$4,521 million, about three-fourths of the total. The largest commodity increases were in wheat and flour, followed by cotton, animals and animal products (except dairy), feed grains, oilseeds and products, rice, dairy products, and tobacco. Exports under Government-financed programs were \$1,562 million in 1963-64, \$20 million above a year earlier. Increases in program exports of wheat and wheat flour, dairy products, and animals and animal products (except dairy) more than offset declines in cotton, oilseeds and products, feed grains, vegetables and preparations, and rice. An insignificant decline occurred in exports of unmanufactured tobacco.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Export Fact Sheet and the Import Fact Sheet for fiscal year 1963-64 are presented in this issue. These are annual issuances, designed to provide a wide variety of highlight information on the importance of exports and imports.

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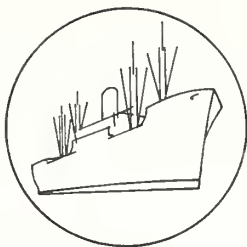
U.S. exports of farm products to the European Economic Community (EEC) totaled \$308 million in July-September 1964 compared with \$261 million for the same months in 1963. Variable-levy commodities advanced to \$98 million from \$80 million. A sharp rise occurred in feed grains, with smaller gains in rice, rye, pork, turkeys, and canned poultry while wheat and flour and broilers and fryers declined. Exports of commodities not subject to the levies rose to \$210 million from \$181 million, mostly due to larger shipments of cotton in July and soybeans in September.

\* \* \* \* \*

Agricultural imports in July-September fell to \$970 million in 1964 from \$1,025 million in 1963. A 13 percent drop in supplementary imports, principally beef and sugar, was partly offset by a 6 percent gain in complementary imports, mainly coffee, bananas, cocoa beans, and rubber.

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<sup>1/</sup> Includes revisions not reflected in \$6,076 million figure used elsewhere.



## SPECIAL in this issue

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### U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORT PROSPECTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1964-65

by

Robert L. Tontz and Dewain H. Rahe <sup>1/</sup>

Another outstanding year is in prospect for U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal year 1964-65. Exports may total \$5.9 billion -- close to the \$6.1 billion record in 1963-64. Commercial sales for dollars may total \$4.3 billion and account for over 70 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports. Exports under Government-financed programs are expected to about equal last year's \$1.6 billion.

U.S. agricultural exports in July-September 1964 totaled \$1,393 million compared with \$1,252 million for the same period a year earlier. The gain of 11 percent was brought about by larger exports of wheat, feed grains, soybeans, vegetable oils, and animal products. The only significant declines were for tobacco and vegetables (table 1).

The export picture in 1964-65 is being dominated by a sharp decline in exports of wheat to a more normal level of 675 million bushels from the 860 million record (including bulgur and wheat products) in 1963-64. Declines in tobacco, rice, tallow, lard, butter, cheese, wool, barley, rye, and oats are likely to be offset by advances in corn, grain sorghums, edible vegetable oils, protein meal, soybeans, nonfat dry milk, poultry meat, and hides and skins. Wheat production in Western Europe has recovered considerably from the extremely poor harvest in 1963. Indications are that the Soviet Union has an average crop and therefore will probably import less wheat this year. Imports by Western Europe will probably be limited to wheat for blending with European wheat.

The economic outlook continues favorable in the important industrial countries, especially Western Europe, Japan, and Canada. In 1963, industrial production increased by 5 percent in Western Europe, 10 percent in Japan, and 6 percent in Canada. Most of these countries possess record gold and dollar holdings, permitting them to increase further their agricultural imports from the United States. Expanded livestock industries in Western Europe and Japan are expected to provide an expanding dollar market for U.S. feed grains, protein meal, and soybeans. The United States will continue to supply less-developed countries

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Table 1.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity, July-September 1963 and 1964

Commodity	July-September		Change
	1963	1964	
	-- Million dollars --		Percent
Animals and animal products:			
Dairy products <u>1/</u> .....	51	51	0
Fats, oils, and greases .....	46	59	+28
Hides and skins .....	18	24	+33
Meats and meat products .....	22	25	+14
Poultry products .....	20	18	-10
Other .....	17	16	-6
Total animals, etc. <u>1/</u> .....	174	193	+11
Cotton, excluding linters .....	102	131	+28
Fruits and preparations .....	77	80	+4
Grains and preparations:			
Feed grains, excluding products .....	163	199	+22
Rice, milled .....	29	25	-14
Wheat and flour .....	306	323	+6
Other .....	15	16	+7
Total grains, etc. ....	513	563	+10
Oilseeds and products:			
Cottonseed and soybean oils <u>2/</u> .....	44	57	+30
Soybeans .....	89	96	+8
Other .....	43	65	+51
Total oilseeds, etc. <u>2/</u> .....	176	218	+24
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	112	109	-3
Vegetables and preparations .....	34	31	-9
Other .....	64	68	+6
Total exports .....	1,252	1,393	+11

1/ Excludes Title III, P.L. 480 donations of butter and ghee, which are included in "Other" agricultural exports.

2/ Excludes Title III, P.L. 480 donations, which are included in "Other" agricultural exports.



with agricultural commodities under Government-financed export programs, especially Title I of P.L. 480. Export payments will also continue to be made for a number of commodities under commercial and Government program sales to enable them to move into the world market at competitive prices.

Animals and animal products.--Exports of animals and animal products in July-September were 11 percent above the same period a year earlier. They totaled \$193 million in July-September 1964 compared with \$174 million a year ago.

Exports for all of 1964-65 are expected to be up moderately from the \$772 million level of 1963-64. The increase will probably result mostly from gains in dairy products, meats, poultry products, and hides and skins. The export outlook for inedible tallow and greases is favorable, although quantities may be slightly below the record shipped during 1963-64, since production in Western Europe is up from a year earlier, and U.S. prices are higher. A new export record is likely to be established for hides and skins, with larger production in the United States and smaller availabilities from other major producing countries, especially Argentina. In addition, U.S. prices will remain attractive to foreign importers.

U.S. exports of variety meats are likely to expand to a record in 1964-65. Demand is strong in Western Europe to supplement European production, and increased U.S. production is adequate to meet the export demand.

U.S. exports of dairy products in 1964-65 are expected to increase by about 10 percent in value from a year earlier. The increase will result mainly from higher prices, since quantity will be down for a number of important commodities, such as butter, nonfat dry milk, and condensed milk. Exports of dairy products under Government-financed programs should drop sharply in 1964-65, since only limited supplies are available from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks.

Exports of poultry products in 1964-65 are likely to be about 25 percent above their value for the previous year. Exports of broilers, turkeys, and canned meat could increase significantly in 1965. The demand for these products will closely follow prices of red meats, which are expected to remain relatively high during most of 1964-65. In addition, more countries are buying U.S. poultry products each year. Exports of U.S. frozen poultry meat in 1964-65 will go to about 85 countries, with Western Europe, Canada, Hong Kong, Japan, Peru and the Caribbean Islands taking more this year than last.

Cotton.--Exports of cotton in July-September 1964 rose to 1,001,000 running bales from 818,000 a year earlier. The gain resulted from unusually large exports this July.

Exports of cotton for all the fiscal year are likely to total 5.2 million bales, up slightly from the 5.1 million in 1963-64. The higher level of mill consumption abroad, evident in the second half of the last year, is expected to continue in 1964-65. Consequently, cotton consumption in the foreign free world probably will exceed last year's record. Most of the increase in consumption will take place among the exporting countries, but increased consumption is also expected in some importing countries, especially in Asia. The strong competitive position of man-made fibers in Western Europe will continue to limit increases in cotton consumption there.

Foreign free world cotton production is also above the level of the past year, with gains concentrated in Mexico, Central America, Sudan, and the Near East. These production gains will be somewhat offset by declines in Spain, Greece, and Pakistan. Inventories of raw cotton and cotton textiles continue at relatively low levels, despite the presently higher rate of mill activity. However, there is no prospect of a substantial change in the inventory position.

Grains and preparations.--July-September 1964 exports of grains and preparations totaled \$563 million compared with \$513 million for the same months last year.

Exports of grains and preparations for the whole fiscal year are expected to be somewhat below the record level of last year, reflecting mainly a sharp drop in wheat exports.

Wheat and flour exports advanced to 181 million bushels in July-September 1964 compared with 174 million a year ago. U.S. exports of wheat are now expected to total 675 million bushels, down substantially from 860 million in 1963-64. Most of the decline reflects smaller exports to Western Europe and the Soviet Union. World wheat production in 1964 is expected to exceed the 1962 record. Northern Hemisphere countries will probably have a record outturn, and prospects for Western Europe and the Soviet Union are considerably more favorable than a year ago. With an average crop, the Soviet Union is not expected to require large imports in 1964-65. Production in Western Europe is expected to be considerably above the 1963 total, despite losses in Spain and Portugal. In particular, France, returning as a large exporter, is now negotiating with other countries to sell at least 4 million tons of wheat. World wheat trade in 1964-65 is forecast at 40-45 million metric tons, about 10-15 million less than the 1963-64 volume.

Feed grain exports increased to 3.9 million metric tons in July-September 1964 from 3.2 million for the same period a year earlier. U.S. exports of feed grains are expected to continue their advance of the past 3 years.

Exports of feed grains may reach a total of 16.4 million metric tons, about a quarter million tons above the previous record in 1963-64. World exports in 1964-65 will probably reach about 33 million tons, slightly more than the record of 31.8 million in 1963-64. The United States continues to supply about half of the world exports of feed grains, and deficit countries will most likely obtain a substantial part of their needs from the United States. Expanding livestock industries in Western Europe and Japan should support a continued substantial demand for U.S. feed grains. Canadian oat and barley production in 1964 fell an estimated 22 percent below a year ago, due to reduced acreage and hot dry weather during July. Corn production in South Africa for export in 1964-65 is considerably below the supply last year. Production in Eastern Europe is slightly larger. Corn production in Argentina is somewhat larger.

Rice exports fell to 3.6 million bags (milled basis) in July-September from 4.3 million in the comparable period a year earlier.

U.S. rice exports are likely to continue high in 1964-65, approximating 29.1 million bags, down slightly from the record 31.8 million in 1963-64. World supplies of rice continued at postwar records. Though importing countries have large crops,

increased demand will probably require larger imports in 1964-65 than in preceding years. It is too early to determine the effects of the rice policy of the European Economic Community on U.S. exports, but indications are that the EEC will continue importing rice from the United States, especially the long grain variety.

Fruits and preparations.--U.S. exports of fruits and preparations totaled \$80 million in July-September 1964 compared with \$77 million a year earlier.

For fiscal year 1964-65, exports of fruits and preparations are likely to be somewhat above last year, because U.S. fruit production this year is larger than a year ago. Two leading canned fruits produced in the United States -- canned peaches and canned fruit cocktail -- are in record supply. In addition, substantial increases have occurred in the marketable supply of raisins and prunes, which are expected to encourage exports in 1964-65. Relatively little change is expected in exports of fresh fruits in 1964-65 from last year.

Oilseeds and products.--Total exports of oilseeds and products advanced to \$218 million in July-September 1964 from \$176 million a year earlier.

U.S. exports of oilseeds and products are again expected to advance to record levels in 1964-65. They will probably total \$954 million -- about 9 percent above the level of a year ago. Increases are expected for all categories of oilseeds and products. In July-September, exports of soybeans totaled 37 million bushels compared with 33 million a year earlier; cottonseed and soybean oils, 524 million pounds compared with 372 million; protein meal, 498,000 short tons compared with 329,000.

Reduced foreign supplies and increased shipments under Government-financed programs should result in new records for the two oils -- over 25 percent above a year ago. Continued P.L. 480 program agreements with Egypt, Israel, Turkey, Pakistan, and a new agreement with India for around 165 million pounds will account for the major portion of the oil exports in 1964-65. Oil exports under the donation program will increase sharply because butter is no longer available under these programs, and sizable shipments are expected to move under barter agreements. Dollar sales will probably be larger, reflecting the reduced olive crop forecast in the major producing countries in the Mediterranean Basin. U.S. exports of soybean oil for dollars to Spain will likely be renewed in 1964-65. Dollar sales of oil to countries with Government program agreements will continue to increase as part of the usual marketing requirements of the agreements.

Soybean exports will continue to be encouraged by the expanding livestock industries in Western Europe. Exports from Communist China may increase somewhat from the low levels of recent years, with Japan remaining China's most important market. The United States will continue to account for approximately 90 percent of world soybean exports.

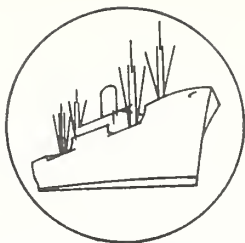
Tobacco.--U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco in July-September fell to 131 million pounds (export weight) from 138 million a year earlier.

Exports in 1964-65 may fall moderately below the 532 million pounds in 1963-64. U.S. exports of tobacco this year are expected to be limited by the availability

of large supplies in competing countries and an increase in stocks of U.S. tobacco in some foreign markets in the past year. Flue-cured production in Rhodesia in 1964 was about 60 percent above the previous year, and auction prices were down substantially. In addition, oriental tobacco supplies are substantially larger than a year ago. Tobacco use and cigarette consumption abroad are expected to continue increasing.

Vegetables and preparations.--U.S. exports of vegetables and preparations totaled \$31 million in July-September 1964 compared with \$34 million a year earlier. Exports of vegetables and preparations in 1964-65 are likely to match the \$162 million in 1963-64. U.S. exports of dry edible beans will be down somewhat in 1964-65 due to unseasonal rains and frost, which reduced both quantity and quality of supplies available for export in several producing areas. Demand abroad should be favorable because of a short crop in Spain and continuing strong demand in the Communist areas (including Cuba) for exportable Balkan beans, normally marketed in Western Europe. U.S. exports of dry edible peas should continue favorable in 1964, since U.S. supplies are high and prices are relatively low. Exports of fresh and processed vegetables are expected to be approximately at the same levels as for 1963-64.





## SPECIAL in this issue

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### U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORT SHARES BY REGIONS AND STATES, FISCAL YEAR 1963-64

by

Robert L. Tontz and Alex D. Angelidis <sup>1/</sup>

The United States is the world's largest exporter of farm products, accounting for one-fifth of all agricultural commodities entering free world trade. Exports of U.S. agricultural products in fiscal year 1963-64 were valued at a record \$6,076 million. In recent years, agriculture has accounted for over one-fourth of total U.S. exports.

The achievement of high U.S. agricultural export levels the past few years has come about through the development of export programs by people in agriculture, trade, and Government, and from increased purchasing power in other countries. These exports have contributed significantly to reducing the serious balance-of-payments problems confronting the nation as a whole.

In fiscal year 1963-64, the agricultural export market took the output of 80 million U.S. harvested acres -- 1 acre out of every 4 harvested. On a value basis, U.S. agricultural exports were equivalent to 16 percent of total cash receipts from U.S. farm marketings.

The export market in fiscal year 1963-64 provided an outlet for three-fourths of U.S. wheat production; two-thirds of the rice and nonfat dry milk; half of the dry edible peas; over two-fifths of the tallow, soybeans, and hops; about a third of the cotton, rye, prunes, and dried whole milk; around a fourth of the lard and tobacco; and one-fifth of the raisins, dry edible beans, cottonseed, grain sorghums, and barley.

Every important U.S. farming region and State has a significant stake in the export market for agricultural products.

This article presents the results of a study which indicates the magnitude and significance of this stake among the regions and States. The study includes an analysis of the national agricultural export situation; a discussion of the institutional and economic background of national, regional, and State foreign trade; a review of the methodology used in deriving the regional and State agricultural export shares; a discussion and listing of the regional and State export shares; and a summary by regions and States of the number of farm workers whose jobs are attributable to agricultural exports.

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<sup>1/</sup> Chief and International Economist, respectively, Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch, Development and Trade Analysis Division, Economic Research Service.



## National Export Situation

U.S. agricultural exports reached an alltime high of \$6,076 million in fiscal year 1963-64, up 20 percent from the \$5,078 million for the previous fiscal year. Principal increases occurred in wheat and flour, cotton, feed grains, soybeans, rice, tobacco, tallow, lard, dairy products, poultry products, and meat. Small declines took place for fruits and vegetable oils.

A number of factors contributed to the \$1 billion gain in U.S. agricultural exports in 1963-64. They included U.S. market development efforts abroad, the unfavorable wheat harvest in the Soviet Union and Western Europe, the economic advancement of Western Europe and Japan, trade liberalization, expanding population and improving diets, competitive pricing, better quality of U.S. exports, and improved service to exporters. Inflationary trends in Western Europe also encouraged countries there to increase imports as a way to combat inflation.

Sales of U.S. agricultural commodities for dollars, through which most U.S. farm products are distributed, receive top priority in the national agricultural export expansion program. Dollar exports rose to a record high of almost \$4,500 million in 1963-64 and accounted for approximately three-fourths of the \$6,076 million total. Dollar sales exceeded the previous record of \$3,600 million in 1962-63 by nearly \$1 billion and accounted for practically all of the gain in total U.S. agricultural exports in 1963-64. Most gains in dollar sales in 1963-64 were brought about by larger exports of wheat and flour, feed grains, soybeans, animal products, rye, tobacco, and cotton.

Exports under Government programs -- often referred to as the Food for Peace program -- facilitate exports to friendly but dollar-short countries. Exports under the Food for Peace program were estimated at around \$1,600 million in 1963-64, the same as in the previous year. Substantial quantities of wheat and flour, rice, vegetable oils, and dairy products continued to move to the developing countries under the Food for Peace program. Food for Peace exports accounted for 26 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports compared with 30 percent in the previous year.

As a result of its abundant farm production, the United States is able to offer a wide range of agricultural products on the world market. But domestic prices in some instances are higher than prices of competing foreign products, especially for certain price-supported commodities. Then the Government may assist both commercial sales for dollars and Food for Peace shipments making export payments in cash or in kind or by selling Government-owned stocks below domestic market prices.

Of the \$6,076 million of U.S. agricultural exports in 1963-64, an estimated \$2,300 million benefited from export payment assistance: \$1,400 million as sales for dollars and \$900 million moving under Government-financed programs. This export assistance, in the form of export payments and sales below domestic market prices, is estimated at about \$800 million in 1963-64. The latter amount is not included in the value of agricultural exports. It was about one-third above that of other recent years, due mainly to larger sales of wheat and flour and cotton.

Institutional and Economic Background of National, Regional, and  
State Foreign Trade

The States of the United States today enjoy the economic advantages that accrue from a "common market." A brief review of the developments contributing to the origin and growth of this historic American phenomenon will provide the background for understanding the meaning of the regional and State agricultural export shares.

During the Colonial era of more than one and one-half centuries preceding the Declaration of Independence of 1776, American foreign trade was identified and reported for the more important trading Colonies. Following the American Revolution, when the 13 original States were loosely joined under the Articles of Confederation, trade barriers were erected by the States against each other, much as nations erect them against each other today. These trade barriers severely disrupted commerce between the States and threatened their economic development. To remedy the situation, the States held a Constitutional Convention to consider ways to eliminate trade barriers. From this effort there emerged in 1788 the Constitution of the United States, which granted to the Federal Government the power "to regulate Commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States..." (Art. I, Sec. 8, par. 3). The States also constitutionally agreed to limit their own powers by accepting the provision that "No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws..." (Art. I, Sec. 10, par. 2).

The replacement of the Articles of Confederation by the Constitution represented a major step in setting up a free-trade area for the former sovereign States. In effect, a common market of the United States was inaugurated.

Although imposts or duties on trade between States were eliminated, trade impediments occasionally have arisen. States have used their tax and police powers to control trade as they have judged necessary, to protect the public health, safety, and morals as well as the property of their citizens.

The regulation of trade by means of uniform laws and regulations prescribing the conditions under which trade can be carried on legally may help traders and encourage trade development. Most laws regulating trade are of the facilitating type. The regulatory function, however, has also been used widely for restrictive purposes. 2/

It is sometimes difficult to distinguish between laws tending to facilitate trade and laws tending to restrict trade. In many instances, no precise line separates the two. As a result, a particular type of regulation "must be weighted in the balances of a large composite of social value considerations." 3/

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2/ D.B. DeLoach, "Barriers to Trade Between States," Yearbook of Agriculture, 1954, page 290.

3/ J.S. Hillman and J.D. Rowell, A Summary of Laws Relating to the Interstate Movement of Agricultural Products in the Eleven Western States (Tucson: University of Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station), Report No. 109, May 1952, p. 1.

The actions in some States and municipal councils may well be taken to measure, counterbalance, or defeat trade practices which, if left unchecked, could have adverse effects on the marketing process and conditions of enterprise. Consequently, care must always be taken to differentiate measures necessary to protect the health, safety, and morals of the public from those which use governmental sanction to protect the entrepreneurial inefficiency, to prevent growth through innovation, and to favor undesirable monopolistic practices. 4/

State controls, and on occasion those of subdivisions of States, have included regulation of motortrucks and merchant truckers; regulation of the marketing of dairy products and eggs; margarine taxes; fruit, vegetable, nursery stock and field crop regulations; grading, labeling, and standardization measures; and plant and animal quarantines.

Despite the many types of trade controls used by the States since the Constitution was adopted, interstate trade barriers have been reduced. These reductions have permitted freer interstate trade and thereby provided the opportunity for other unifying developments to take place. The joining together of all parts of the nation with a rail network in the latter half of the nineteenth century let many commodities reach a large part of the population of the nation at prices people could afford to pay. This mass market has since grown further with the improvement of transportation and communication and has enabled the development of specialized areas of agricultural production.

Without a major market outlet, easily and freely accessible, the great intensely specialized citrus-growing areas of Florida, California, and Arizona -- to mention a single example -- could not have developed, and consumers in large urban areas would not enjoy ample supplies of oranges and grapefruit. Even potatoes, raised almost everywhere, are heavily concentrated, often in specialized areas in a few States. Without a national market, the Corn Belt, the Wheat Belt, the Cotton Belt, and the great cattle ranges of the West would not have developed, although a readily available foreign market contributed to their growth.

It is evident that specialization within the nation in accordance with the principle of comparative advantage 5/ has increased the common stake of the regions and States in the foreign market by permitting increased national production on a more efficient basis. It is also apparent how closely both the prosperity of American agriculture and the well-being of the American urban population are bound up with the maintenance of the nationwide market, made possible by relatively free trade among the States.

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4/ Ibid., p. 1.

5/ When a given nation (State) enjoys a productive advantage over another nation (State) or nations (States), not only in one commodity but in several commodities or in all commodities, its producers will concentrate on the production of those goods and services in which it has the greatest "comparative advantage" or in which, comparatively, it has the least disadvantage.



## Methodology for Deriving Regional and State Export Shares

Identifying and reporting agricultural exports -- in contrast to domestic output -- of each of the regions and States by specific commodities would be extremely difficult to determine. An indication, however, of the common stake of each region and State in the foreign agricultural export market can be derived. A review of the methodology used to derive the common stake or share will show the premises on which the export shares are based, the procedure used in their derivation, and the interpretative qualifications that need to be remembered for their proper use.

### Commodity Groupings

At the beginning of the trade share study for 1963-64, the U.S. agricultural export list of 371 items in the Census Bureau classification of export commodities was reviewed and reduced to 18 major commodities and/or commodity groupings, as shown in table 2. These groupings accounted for approximately 90 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal year 1963-64. The remainder was assigned to a group consisting of all "Other" agricultural commodities. Available production and sales data by States for 1963, as compiled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, were then also reviewed, with a view towards achieving commodity comparability, that is, the closest approximation of crop and livestock production and sales data to the export commodities or commodity groupings used in the study.

### Allocation by Production

The resultant similarity in commodity classification of many of the 18 export commodities or commodity groups like wheat, wheat flour, rice, cotton, soybeans, flaxseed, soybean oil, cottonseed oil, and tobacco with that of the corresponding production statistics facilitated the distribution of their exports among the States. Each of the above commodities was distributed among the States according to production. Wheat and tobacco were allocated by specific classes of wheat and individual types of tobacco, since detailed production information was available.

It was not possible to match production data to export data for protein meal, dairy products, meats, hides and skins, poultry products, and the lard and tallow group. These groupings of processed commodities cannot, for example, be expressed in terms of basic agricultural commodities without making certain arbitrary and limiting assumptions. In the absence of production data for all protein meal, exports of protein meal were allocated among the States according to production of soybean and cottonseed cake and meal. Soybean cake and meal and cottonseed cake and meal production were aggregated and export shares were assigned in terms of the aggregate. Similarly, dried whole milk, evaporated milk, condensed milk, nonfat dry milk, and creamery butter production were aggregated and export shares were apportioned to each State to derive exports of dairy products among the States. Cattle, calf, and hog slaughter were used in apportioning meat exports. Likewise, cattle and calf slaughter served to apportion hides and skins, and hog and cattle slaughter formed the basis for determining lard and tallow exports. The distribution of poultry exports among the States was accomplished by relating them to aggregate commercial broiler and turkey production.

## Allocation by Sales

Three commodity groups of exports were distributed among the States, according to sales information instead of production: Feed grains, fruits and nuts, and vegetables. The use of production data in allocating feed grain exports would have included in the allocation factor feed grains that were actually retained for use on the farm. The use of sales data eliminated this problem. Exports of each of the feed grains (corn, grain sorghums, barley, and oats) were apportioned according to sales of each grain, and then the apportioned exports of the four grains were aggregated to arrive at allocated overall feed grain exports. Sales data were also used to allocate exports of fruits and vegetables, but for a different reason. Sales data for fruits and vegetables served to avoid the compilation of production data for the many fruit and vegetable items on the export list. Sales data for fruits and vegetables correlate highly with production data, and the time saved warranted any insignificant loss in precision.

## Statistical Formula

Export shares for individual commodities (some of which were combined into commodity groups) were calculated according to the following formula:

$$X = a\left(\frac{b}{c}\right) \text{ where}$$

X = export share in dollars;

a = value of each commodity or commodity group exported in fiscal year 1963-64;

b = quantity of each commodity produced or value of each commodity or commodity group sold in a State in 1963;

c = quantity of each commodity produced or value of each commodity or commodity group sold in the nation as a whole in 1963 (compiled from 1963 national and State agricultural data of the Statistical Reporting Service).

To illustrate, soybean exports in fiscal year 1963-64 were \$515.7 million; let this be a in the formula. Minnesota produced about 58,236,000 bushels in 1963 and the U.S. production was about 701,465,000 bushels; let this be b and c, respectively, in the formula.

$$\text{Thus: } X = a\left(\frac{b}{c}\right) = 515.7 \left(\frac{58,236}{701,465}\right) = 42.8$$

As shown in table 2, the share of Minnesota in soybean exports was \$42.8 million. Use of this formula was modified in the apportionment of wheat by classes, tobacco by types, and feed grains by kinds of grain.

After exports of the 18 major commodities or commodity groupings were apportioned, they were aggregated to produce regional and State subtotals. The distribution of these subtotals for the individual States and regions was used as a basis for allocating among the States the exports of commodities not falling into any of the 18 groups. This "Other" (19th) State-by-State allocation was added to the 18-group subtotal, and the final total was determined.



The regional totals, as summarized in this study, include the 9 regions used in presenting U.S. Bureau of the Census agricultural data and U.S. Department of Agriculture compilations of cash receipts data. They are thus recognized groupings of agricultural areas in the nation. The totals for the individual regions represent simply the States included in those regions.

### Government Program and Commercial Exports

In apportioning the exports of major commodity groups among the States, total exports and exports under Government-financed programs were considered separately. The ratio of program exports to total exports for individual commodity groups was retained in the State-by-State allocation; in effect, the relative importance of Government programs in the national export figures was assumed to be the same for specific commodities for the individual States. Subtracting program exports from total exports yielded the data for commercial sales for dollars.

### Processed and Unprocessed Commodities

U.S. agricultural exports listed according to the Bureau of the Census export commodity classification include mainly unprocessed agricultural commodities. But they also include some processed agricultural products. The Census classification shows the basic contribution of farmer producers as well as the growing contribution of other workers involved in processing and distributing farm products. Almost three-fourths of total U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal year 1963-64 consisted of unprocessed commodities. The principal unprocessed commodities were wheat, cotton, feed grains, tobacco, and soybeans. The processed items included animal products, processed fruits and vegetables, and other products such as flour and vegetable oils. Although no information is available on the degree of correlation of unprocessed and processed agricultural exports by States, generally the States with the largest output of unprocessed commodities also led in the output of processed products. This condition, for example, characterized soybean production and soybean oil output, wheat and flour output, and milk and nonfat dry milk production by States.

### Price and Valuation

The world export price, the official basis for the valuation of U.S. exports, is used in this study rather than the domestic price to more accurately reflect the regional and State stakes in the nation's export market.

The export value for U.S. agricultural commodities is the value at the port of exportation and is based on the selling price (or cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port. The country of destination is the country of ultimate destination or the place where the commodities are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured. When the shipper does not know the ultimate destination, the shipments are credited to the last country, as known to him at time of shipment from the United States, to which the commodities are to be shipped in their present form. Except for Canada, export shipments valued at \$100-\$499 are included on the basis of sampling estimates; Canadian shipments valued at \$100-\$1,999 are sampled.

For U.S. commodities that do not receive export payment assistance, the price f.a.s. (freight alongside ship) at U.S. ports is generally higher than an interior domestic price for a market closer to the area of production, by approximately the cost of moving the commodity to the U.S. port, including freight, insurance, and handling charges.

Commodities for which domestic market prices are maintained above world prices by means of price supports may receive export payments or may be sold from Government-owned stocks at less than domestic market prices. Such payments or "payment equivalents" are designed to make export prices of U.S. commodities competitive with foreign-produced commodities by bridging the gap between higher domestic prices and lower foreign prices. For such commodities, the amount of the export payment may partially, wholly, or more than offset the cost of moving the commodity to the U.S. port, thus bringing export prices closer to, equal to, or less than the domestic price at interior points.

#### Customs District Data as a Measure

In determining a State's share of national exports of a commodity, U.S. Customs District statistics are sometimes used. While such statistics measure the quantity and value of commodities moving through a State destined to enter foreign trade, they do not always accurately measure the quantity and value of commodities by State of origin prior to entering foreign trade.

Customs District data in some instances credit a State with more than its proper share of exports according to State of origin. Coastal location facilities in a given State may be used to handle a larger quantity and value of agricultural commodities that enter foreign trade than those in an interior State. Some or much of the contribution of an interior State may enter foreign trade channels by rail, truck, or barge and not be credited to the interior Customs District as entering foreign trade but instead be credited to a coastal Customs District and, therefore, coastal State. As a result, shipments leaving coastal or lake ports may be made up of commodities originating in interior States as well as in coastal or lake States. U.S. Customs District statistics for coastal States do not accurately show the quantity or value of a State's contribution to foreign trade inasmuch as the Customs District statistics often represent and reflect foreign export outlets for a geographic area that is much larger than a given coastal State or Customs District.

On the other hand, Customs District trade statistics for a coastal State may in some cases show a lower value of agricultural products shipped through its ports than what might be properly attributed to the State's foreign trade contribution. In such a case a significant part of the State's foreign trade contribution would be shipped out by rail and truck and be credited to the foreign trade of other Customs Districts.

#### Export Shares by Regions and States

The export share values as presented in the study should be regarded as reflecting the common share of national agricultural exports that might be attributed to each of the regions and States principally from the point of view of producer contribution. They do not represent results of actual measurement of agricultural exports by regions and States. The export shares of agricultural

commodities and commodity groups for each of the regions and States are summarized for exports under Government-financed export programs and commercial sales for dollars.

Excluding export payment assistance, the agricultural export market was worth \$6,076 million to Americans in fiscal year 1963-64. If export payment assistance to exporters were included, the export market would be valued at \$800 million more. The regional and State export shares in this report exclude the export payment assistance.

Three of the 9 U.S. regions accounted for 60 percent of the nation's \$6,076 million export total. They were the West North Central, East North Central, and West South Central. These 3 regions include 16 States: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

The relative rank of each of the regions in commercial exports for dollars and exports under Government programs by commodities and commodity groupings is presented in figure 1.

States with the largest share of agricultural commodity exports in 1963-64 were Illinois (\$504.2 million), Texas (\$483.8 million), California (\$420.6 million), Kansas (\$336.8 million), Iowa (\$330.7 million), and North Carolina (\$321.4 million). Other important agricultural exporters were Indiana (\$250.9 million), Minnesota (\$221.5 million), Ohio (\$201.4 million), Nebraska (\$205.2 million), and Arkansas (\$207.0 million). In addition, many other States also had a large share of the agricultural export market, especially for certain commodities.

Value estimates of the regional and State export shares by commodities and commodity groupings and type of export for fiscal year 1963-64 are summarized in table 2.

### West North Central Region

Agricultural exports attributable to the West North Central Region totaled \$1,558 million, including \$1,069 million of commercial shipments and \$489 million of shipments under Government-financed export programs. Kansas and Iowa were the leading States, followed by Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Missouri, and South Dakota. Kansas furnished wheat, wheat flour, and feed grains. Iowa supplied feed grains, soybeans, and soybean oil, lard and tallow, meats, and protein meal. Minnesota was a supplier of feed grains, soybeans, dairy products, wheat and wheat flour. Nebraska's principal contributions were wheat and feed grains. This was true also of North Dakota and South Dakota. Important products from Missouri entering the export market were soybeans, wheat, and feed grains.

Altogether, the West North Central Region supplied 26 percent of the nation's agricultural exports in 1963-64. It furnished 95 percent of the flaxseed; about 40 percent of the lard and tallow, wheat, feed grains, meats, and wheat flour; 37 percent of the soybeans; 31 percent of the hides and skins; 24 percent

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORT SHARES BY REGIONS, 1963-64

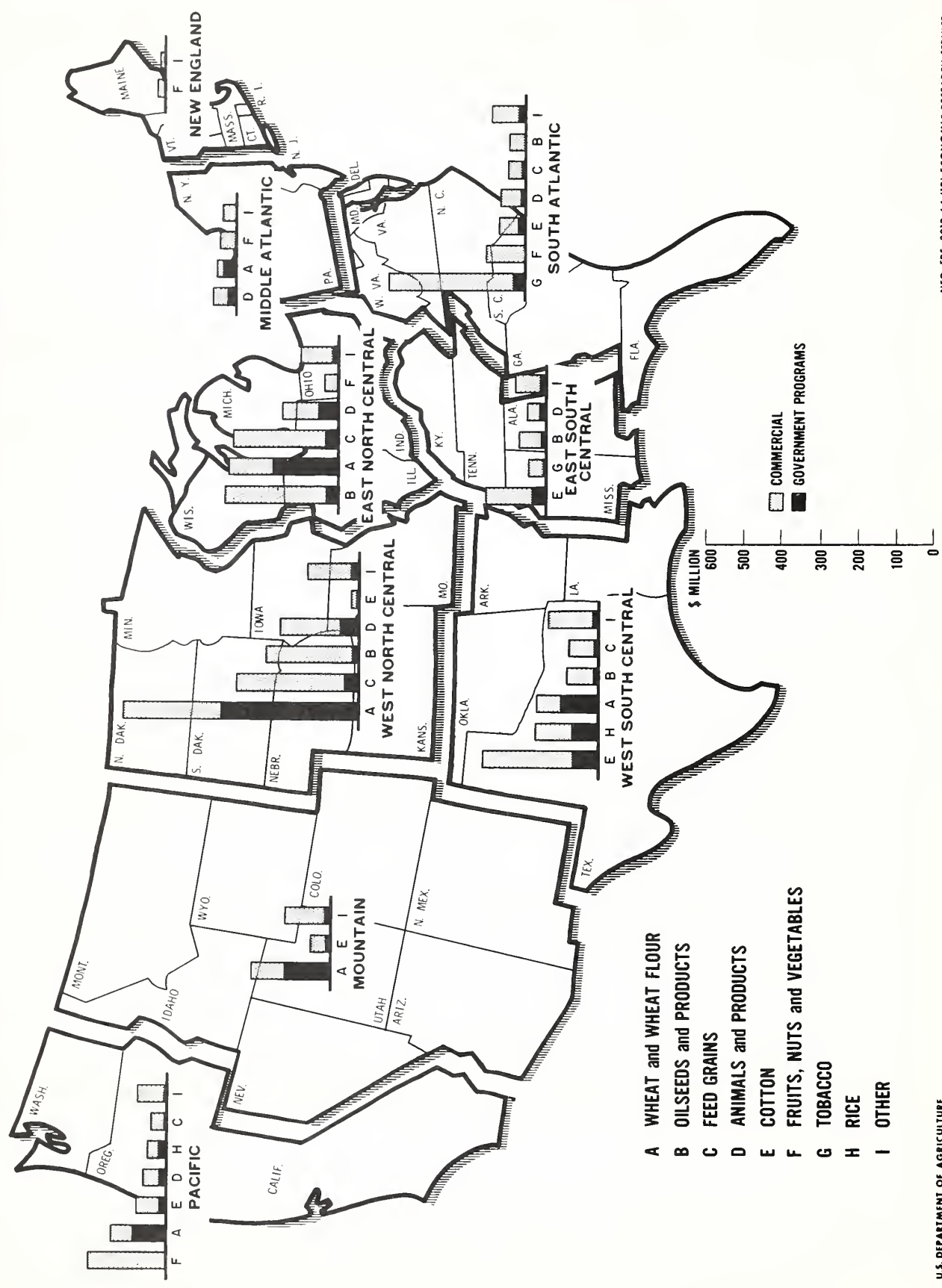




TABLE 2.--VALUE OF EXPORT SHARES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, BY REGION AND STATE, AND TYPE OF EXPORT, UNITED STATES, 1963-64 1/

(Figures in millions of dollars)

Region, State, and type of export	Wheat flour	Wheat exclud- ing paddy	Rice,	Total feed grains 2/	Cotton exclud- ing linters	Soy- beans	Flax- seed	Soy- bean oil	Cotton- seed oil	Pro- tein meal	Tobacco	Fruits, nuts, and prepa- rations	Vege- tables and prepa- rations	Dairy prod- ucts exclud- ing poultry	Meats and prod- ucts exclud- ing poultry	Hides and prod- ucts and skins	Poultry and prod- ucts	Lard and tallow (edible and in- edible)	Other	Total
NEW ENGLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22.7
Government Programs.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.2
Commercial.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.0
Maine.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10.5
Government Programs.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.0
New Hampshire.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Government Programs.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vermont.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Government Programs.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Massachusetts.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Government Programs.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rhode Island.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Government Programs.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Connecticut.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Government Programs.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	27.2	18.3	---	8.1	---	0.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Government Programs.....	15.6	13.4	---	0.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial.....	11.6	4.9	---	7.2	---	0.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New York.....	8.2	18.3	---	2.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Government Programs.....	4.7	13.4	---	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial.....	3.5	4.9	---	1.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Jersey.....	1.3	---	---	1.3	---	0.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Government Programs.....	0.7	---	---	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial.....	0.6	---	---	1.2	---	0.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pennsylvania.....	17.7	---	---	4.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Government Programs.....	10.2	---	---	0.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial.....	7.5	---	---	4.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.....	264.2	26.8	---	280.2	---	213.5	---	47.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Government Programs.....	151.7	19.8	---	31.5	---	0.8	---	30.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial.....	112.5	7.0	---	248.7	---	212.7	---	16.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ohio.....	63.6	7.7	---	32.4	---	30.9	---	7.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Government Programs.....	36.5	5.7	---	3.6	---	0.1	---	4.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial.....	27.1	2.0	---	28.8	---	30.8	---	2.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

--Continued



TABLE 2.--VALUE OF EXPORT SHARES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, BY REGION AND STATE, AND TYPE OF EXPORT, UNITED STATES, 1963-64 1/-CONTINUED

(Figures in millions of dollars)

Region, State, and type of export	Wheat flour	Wheat	Rice, excluding paddy	Total feed grains 2/	Cotton excluding linters	Soybeans	Flaxseed	Soybean oil	Cottonseed oil	Protein meal	Tobacco unmanufactured	Fruits, nuts, preparations	Vegetables, preparations	Dairy products	Meats and poultry, excluding	Hides and skins	Poultry products	Lard and tallow (edible and inedible)	Other	Total
EAST NORTH CENTRAL-CONTINUED																				
Indiana.....	65.1	3.8	---	69.5	---	54.7	---	8.4	---	7.3	0.8	0.8	1.6	3.3	4.5	2.0	1.4	7.3	20.4	250.9
Government Programs.....	37.4	2.8	---	7.8	---	0.2	---	5.4	---	---	0.1	---	---	2.4	---	---	0.1	0.9	2.4	59.5
Commercial.....	27.7	1.0	---	61.7	---	54.5	---	3.0	---	7.3	0.7	0.8	1.6	0.9	4.5	2.0	1.3	6.4	18.0	191.4
Illinois.....	85.4	11.2	---	156.7	---	121.2	---	31.8	---	25.9	---	1.1	2.0	4.9	7.0	3.8	0.3	11.6	41.3	504.2
Government Programs.....	49.0	8.3	---	17.7	---	0.5	---	20.5	---	0.1	---	---	---	3.6	---	0.1	---	1.5	4.2	105.5
Commercial.....	36.4	2.9	---	139.0	---	120.7	---	11.3	---	25.8	---	1.1	2.0	1.3	7.0	3.7	0.3	10.1	37.1	398.7
Michigan.....	47.8	4.1	---	13.2	---	5.2	---	---	---	---	---	8.8	9.5	7.1	3.1	2.6	0.2	5.0	9.5	116.1
Government Programs.....	27.4	3.0	---	1.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.2	---	---	---	0.6	1.5	39.2
Commercial.....	20.4	1.1	---	11.7	---	5.2	---	---	---	---	---	8.8	9.5	1.9	3.1	2.6	0.2	4.4	8.0	76.9
Wisconsin.....	2.3	---	---	8.4	---	1.5	---	---	---	---	3.0	0.5	4.6	34.3	4.6	4.2	0.7	7.3	6.5	77.9
Government Programs.....	1.4	---	---	0.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	---	---	25.2	---	0.1	---	0.9	1.2	29.9
Commercial.....	0.9	---	---	7.5	---	1.5	---	---	---	---	2.8	0.5	4.6	9.1	4.6	4.1	0.7	6.4	5.3	48.0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.....	555.4	65.4	0.7	327.7	19.4	191.9	10.1	24.0	---	21.3	0.3	1.4	5.9	49.1	47.2	25.6	6.3	79.0	127.4	1,558.1
Government Programs.....	318.8	48.2	0.2	34.6	4.0	0.7	1.0	15.5	---	---	---	---	---	36.1	---	0.3	0.3	10.1	19.4	489.2
Commercial.....	236.6	17.2	0.5	293.1	15.4	191.2	9.1	8.5	---	21.3	0.3	1.4	5.9	13.0	47.2	25.3	6.0	68.9	108.0	1,068.9
Minnesota.....	26.0	16.6	---	47.3	---	42.8	2.4	6.4	---	5.6	---	0.3	2.9	27.6	7.3	3.9	2.3	12.2	17.9	221.5
Government Programs.....	15.0	12.3	---	5.3	---	0.2	4.2	4.2	---	---	---	---	---	20.3	---	0.1	0.1	1.6	2.4	61.7
Commercial.....	11.0	4.3	---	42.0	---	42.6	2.2	2.2	---	5.6	---	0.3	2.9	7.3	7.3	3.8	2.2	10.6	15.5	159.8
Iowa.....	3.6	3.8	---	113.5	---	80.4	0.1	17.6	---	15.7	---	0.3	0.3	10.8	17.8	8.7	1.3	29.9	26.9	330.7
Government Programs.....	2.0	2.8	---	12.8	---	0.3	---	11.3	---	---	---	---	---	7.9	---	0.1	0.1	3.8	1.7	42.8
Commercial.....	1.6	1.0	---	100.7	---	80.1	0.1	6.3	---	15.7	---	0.3	0.3	2.9	17.8	8.6	1.2	26.1	25.2	287.9
Missouri.....	45.7	12.7	0.7	27.3	19.4	48.5	---	---	---	---	0.3	0.8	0.3	2.6	5.2	2.9	1.9	8.7	15.9	192.9
Government Programs.....	26.2	9.3	0.2	3.0	4.0	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.9	---	---	0.1	1.1	1.9	47.9
Commercial.....	19.5	3.4	0.5	24.3	15.4	48.3	---	---	---	---	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.7	5.2	2.9	1.8	7.6	14.0	145.0
North Dakota.....	148.8	0.2	---	17.2	---	2.1	5.6	---	---	---	---	---	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	15.9	193.8
Government Programs.....	85.4	0.1	---	1.7	---	---	0.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.1	---	---	---	0.1	3.7	92.7
Commercial.....	63.4	0.1	---	15.5	---	2.1	5.0	---	---	---	---	---	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	12.2	101.1
South Dakota.....	34.6	---	---	20.4	---	2.6	2.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.8	3.0	1.1	0.2	5.0	6.5	77.2
Government Programs.....	19.9	---	---	2.2	---	---	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.3	---	---	---	0.6	1.0	25.2
Commercial.....	14.7	---	---	18.2	---	2.6	1.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	3.0	1.1	0.2	4.4	5.5	52.0
Nebraska.....	75.6	4.6	---	69.1	---	6.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.1	2.0	8.7	5.6	0.2	14.7	16.9	205.2
Government Programs.....	43.4	3.4	---	6.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.5	---	---	---	1.9	2.4	59.6
Commercial.....	32.2	1.2	---	62.2	---	6.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.1	0.5	8.7	5.5	0.2	12.8	14.5	145.6
Kansas.....	221.1	27.5	---	32.9	---	8.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	2.9	4.8	3.1	0.2	7.9	27.4	336.8
Government Programs.....	126.9	20.3	---	2.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.1	---	---	---	1.0	6.3	159.3
Commercial.....	94.2	7.2	---	30.2	---	8.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	0.8	4.8	3.1	0.2	6.9	21.1	177.5
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	23.8	---	---	40.7	62.3	30.4	---	0.6	4.3	2.4	360.3	78.0	23.4	6.1	6.9	4.4	4.4	30.4	61.2	746.4
Government Programs.....	13.7	---	---	4.5	12.8	0.2	---	0.4	1.1	---	28.7	0.1	---	4.4	---	---	---	1.3	2.6	71.0
Commercial.....	10.1	---	---	36.2	49.5	30.2	---	0.2	3.2	2.4	331.6	77.9	23.4	1.7	6.9	4.4	29.2	9.9	58.6	675.4

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TABLE 2.--VALUE OF EXPORT SHARES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, BY REGION AND STATE, AND TYPE OF EXPORT, UNITED STATES, 1963-64 1/-CONTINUED

(Figures in millions of dollars)

Region, State, and type of export	Wheat flour	Wheat	Rice, excluding paddy	Total feed grains 2/	Cotton excluding lint	Soybeans	Flaxseed	Soybean oil	Cottonseed oil	Protein meal	Tobacco unmanufactured	Fruits, nuts, and preparations	Vegetables and preparations	Dairy products	Meats and products excluding poultry	Hides and skins	Poultry products	Lard and tallow (edible and inedible)	Other	Total
SOUTH ATLANTIC--CONTINUED																				
Delaware.....	0.8	---	---	1.9	---	2.6	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	0.8	---	3/0.7	3/0.4	3.7	3/1.2	1.0	13.4
Government Programs.....	0.4	---	---	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	3/0.1	---	0.8
Commercial.....	0.4	---	---	1.7	---	2.6	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	0.8	---	3/0.7	3/0.4	3.6	3/1.1	1.0	12.6
Maryland.....	4.8	---	---	5.2	---	3.1	---	---	---	---	8.7	1.1	1.5	2.2	---	---	4.6	---	3.0	34.2
Government Programs.....	2.8	---	---	0.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.7	---	---	1.6	---	---	0.2	---	0.3	6.2
Commercial.....	2.0	---	---	4.6	---	3.1	---	---	---	---	8.0	1.1	1.5	0.6	---	---	4.4	---	2.7	28.0
Virginia.....	4.8	---	---	2.6	0.7	3.6	---	---	---	---	33.5	4.9	1.5	3.7	1.8	1.0	1.8	2.9	5.5	68.3
Government Programs.....	2.8	---	---	0.3	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	2.7	---	---	2.7	---	---	---	0.4	0.4	9.5
Commercial.....	2.0	---	---	2.3	0.6	3.6	---	---	---	---	30.8	4.9	1.5	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.7	2.5	5.1	58.8
West Virginia.....	0.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	2.5	---	---	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	5.2
Government Programs.....	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3
Commercial.....	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	2.5	---	---	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	4.9
North Carolina.....	7.3	---	---	13.4	15.4	10.3	---	0.6	0.9	1.0	231.1	2.4	2.0	0.2	1.1	0.4	7.2	1.7	26.4	321.4
Government Programs.....	4.2	---	---	1.5	3.2	0.1	---	0.4	0.2	---	18.4	---	---	0.1	---	---	0.3	0.2	1.0	29.6
Commercial.....	3.1	---	---	11.9	12.2	10.2	---	0.2	0.7	1.0	212.7	2.4	2.0	0.1	1.1	0.4	6.9	1.5	25.4	291.8
South Carolina.....	2.3	---	---	3.2	19.4	8.8	---	---	1.1	0.4	43.0	5.1	1.1	---	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.8	7.4	94.2
Government Programs.....	1.3	---	---	0.3	4.0	0.1	---	---	0.3	---	3.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.4	9.9
Commercial.....	1.0	---	---	2.9	15.4	8.7	---	---	0.8	0.4	39.6	5.1	1.1	---	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	7.0	84.3
Georgia.....	2.3	---	---	12.5	26.1	1.0	---	---	2.3	1.0	36.3	6.2	0.8	---	1.5	0.9	11.4	2.5	9.4	114.2
Government Programs.....	1.3	---	---	1.4	5.4	---	---	---	0.6	---	2.9	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	0.3	0.5	12.9
Commercial.....	1.0	---	---	11.1	20.7	1.0	---	---	1.7	1.0	33.4	6.2	0.8	---	1.5	0.9	10.9	2.2	8.9	101.3
Florida.....	1.0	---	---	1.9	0.7	1.0	---	---	---	---	7.5	55.5	15.7	---	1.1	1.1	0.3	1.7	8.0	95.5
Government Programs.....	0.6	---	---	0.2	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	0.6	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	---	1.8
Commercial.....	0.4	---	---	1.7	0.6	1.0	---	---	---	---	6.9	55.4	15.7	---	1.1	1.1	0.3	1.5	8.0	93.7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL--																				
Government Programs.....	11.7	---	5.8	20.1	158.8	33.6	---	10.3	12.1	13.7	42.3	4.7	1.9	16.2	5.9	3.5	12.0	9.4	32.4	394.4
Commercial.....	6.7	---	2.3	2.2	32.8	0.1	---	6.6	3.2	---	3.4	---	---	12.0	---	---	0.5	1.2	3.2	74.2
Commercial.....	5.0	---	3.5	17.9	126.0	33.5	---	3.7	8.9	13.7	38.9	4.7	1.9	4.2	5.9	3.5	11.5	8.2	29.2	320.2
Kentucky.....	5.1	---	---	7.5	0.7	4.1	---	---	---	---	30.4	0.3	0.2	7.7	1.2	0.5	0.1	2.1	5.5	65.4
Government Programs.....	2.9	---	---	0.8	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	2.4	---	---	5.7	---	---	---	0.3	0.8	13.0
Commercial.....	2.2	---	---	6.7	0.6	4.1	---	---	---	---	28.0	0.3	0.2	2.0	1.2	0.5	0.1	1.8	4.7	52.4
Tennessee.....	4.1	---	---	4.4	28.1	8.3	---	8.1	4.1	8.4	11.6	0.3	0.7	6.9	2.6	1.4	---	4.1	8.5	101.6
Government Programs.....	2.3	---	---	0.5	5.8	---	---	5.2	1.1	---	1.0	---	---	5.1	---	---	---	0.5	0.9	22.4
Commercial.....	1.8	---	---	3.9	22.3	8.3	---	2.9	3.0	8.4	10.6	0.3	0.7	1.8	2.6	1.4	---	3.6	7.6	79.2
Alabama.....	1.0	---	---	6.2	38.2	2.6	---	---	1.9	0.9	0.3	2.7	0.8	---	0.9	0.6	7.2	1.5	5.5	70.3
Government Programs.....	0.6	---	---	0.7	7.9	---	---	---	0.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	0.4	10.6
Commercial.....	0.4	---	---	5.5	30.3	2.6	---	---	1.4	0.9	0.3	2.7	0.8	---	0.9	0.6	6.9	1.3	5.1	59.7
Mississippi.....	1.5	---	5.8	2.0	91.8	18.6	---	2.2	6.1	4.4	---	1.4	0.2	1.6	1.2	1.0	4.7	1.7	12.9	157.1
Government Programs.....	0.9	---	---	0.2	19.0	0.1	---	1.4	1.6	---	---	---	---	1.2	---	---	0.2	0.2	1.1	28.2
Commercial.....	0.6	---	3.5	1.8	72.8	18.5	---	0.8	4.5	4.4	---	1.4	0.2	0.4	1.2	1.0	4.5	1.5	11.8	128.9

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TABLE 2.--VALUE OF EXPORT SHARES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, BY REGION AND STATE, AND TYPE OF EXPORT, UNITED STATES, 1963-64 1/-CONTINUED

(Figures in millions of dollars)

Region, State, and type of export	Wheat flour	Wheat exclud- ing paddy	Total feed grains 2/ liners	Cotton exclud- ing linters	Soy- beans	Flax- seed	Soy- bean oil	Cotton- seed oil	Pro- tein meal	Tobacco unmanu- factured	Fruits, nuts, and prepa- rations	Vege- tables and prepa- rations	Dairy prod- ucts	Meats and prod- ucts exclud- ing poultry	Hides and skins	Poultry and prod- ucts	Lard and tallow (edible and in- edible)	Other Total			
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	146.7	14.8	75.1	307.6	42.2	0.2	3.4	23.2	12.4	---	6.0	7.7	2.8	7.7	7.7	14.2	11.2	75.7	924.0		
Government Programs.....	84.2	10.9	64.1	63.8	0.1	---	2.2	6.3	---	---	---	---	2.0	---	---	0.1	0.5	1.4	9.9	250.7	
Commercial.....	62.5	3.9	101.3	243.8	42.1	0.2	1.2	16.9	12.4	---	6.0	7.7	0.8	7.7	7.6	13.7	9.8	65.8	673.3		
Arkansas.....	6.3	---	56.0	64.3	37.6	---	3.4	4.8	4.8	---	1.6	0.7	---	0.5	0.3	8.3	0.8	16.9	207.0		
Government Programs.....	3.6	---	21.7	13.3	0.1	---	2.2	1.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	0.1	1.7	44.4	16.9	
Commercial.....	2.7	---	34.3	51.0	37.5	---	1.2	3.5	4.8	---	1.6	0.7	---	0.5	0.3	8.0	0.7	15.2	162.6		
Louisiana.....	1.8	---	52.3	29.5	1.0	---	---	1.5	0.7	---	1.3	0.3	---	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	8.0	99.9		
Government Programs.....	1.0	---	20.3	6.1	---	---	---	0.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	1.2	29.2	99.9	
Commercial.....	0.8	---	32.0	23.4	1.0	---	---	1.1	0.7	---	1.3	0.3	---	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.5	6.8	70.7		
Oklahoma.....	90.1	4.9	---	4.9	14.1	1.5	---	---	---	---	0.9	0.2	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.2	1.9	11.0	133.3		
Government Programs.....	51.7	3.6	---	0.4	2.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.0	---	---	---	0.2	2.5	62.3	133.3	
Commercial.....	38.4	1.3	---	4.5	11.2	1.5	---	---	---	---	0.9	0.2	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.2	1.7	8.5	71.0		
Texas.....	48.5	9.9	57.1	68.9	199.7	2.1	0.2	16.9	6.9	---	2.2	6.5	1.4	5.4	5.6	4.8	7.9	39.8	483.8		
Government Programs.....	27.9	7.3	22.1	4.6	41.5	---	---	4.6	---	---	---	---	1.0	---	---	0.1	0.2	1.0	4.5	114.8	
Commercial.....	20.6	2.6	35.0	64.3	158.2	2.1	0.2	12.3	6.9	---	2.2	6.5	0.4	5.4	5.5	4.6	6.9	35.3	369.0		
MOUNTAIN.....	197.9	5.3	---	26.7	48.3	---	0.1	3.4	1.3	---	6.5	23.2	5.1	6.2	5.4	1.1	10.6	30.4	371.5		
Government Programs.....	113.6	3.8	---	2.5	10.0	---	---	0.9	---	---	---	---	3.7	---	---	---	1.4	5.6	141.5	371.5	
Commercial.....	84.3	1.5	---	24.2	38.3	---	0.1	2.5	1.3	---	6.5	23.2	1.4	6.2	5.4	1.1	9.2	24.8	230.0		
Montana.....	107.0	1.8	---	6.6	---	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.8	10.4	128.2		
Government Programs.....	61.4	1.3	---	0.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	---	---	---	0.1	2.6	66.2	128.2	
Commercial.....	45.6	0.5	---	5.9	---	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.7	7.8	66.2		
Idaho.....	45.7	---	---	5.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.1	9.5	2.9	0.6	0.6	---	1.2	6.0	72.7		
Government Programs.....	26.3	---	---	0.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.1	---	---	---	0.1	1.2	30.2	72.7	
Commercial.....	19.4	---	---	4.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.1	9.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	---	1.1	4.8	42.5		
Wyoming.....	5.7	---	---	0.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	---	---	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	7.5	7.5	
Government Programs.....	3.3	---	---	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	3.5	3.5	
Commercial.....	2.4	---	---	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	---	0.1	0.1	---	0.2	0.4	4.0	4.0	
Colorado.....	26.4	0.2	---	5.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.1	4.3	0.4	3.3	2.9	0.4	5.4	4.5	54.1	54.1	
Government Programs.....	15.1	0.1	---	0.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	---	---	---	0.7	17.4	17.4	17.4	
Commercial.....	11.3	0.1	---	4.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.1	4.3	0.1	3.3	2.9	0.4	4.7	3.8	36.7	36.7	
New Mexico.....	4.4	---	---	3.5	12.1	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	0.7	---	0.5	0.4	---	0.8	2.0	24.9	24.9	
Government Programs.....	2.5	---	---	0.2	2.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.3	5.6	5.6	
Commercial.....	1.9	---	---	3.3	9.6	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	0.7	---	0.5	0.4	---	0.7	1.7	19.3	19.3	
Arizona.....	1.3	---	---	5.1	36.2	---	---	3.4	1.3	---	3.3	7.2	---	0.5	0.5	---	0.8	5.5	65.1	65.1	
Government Programs.....	0.8	---	---	0.4	7.5	---	---	0.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.4	10.1	10.1	10.1
Commercial.....	0.5	---	---	4.7	28.7	---	---	2.5	1.3	---	3.3	7.2	---	0.5	0.5	---	0.7	5.1	55.0	55.0	
Utah.....	6.5	3.3	---	0.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	0.5	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.5	17.9	17.9	
Government Programs.....	3.7	2.4	---	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.2	---	---	---	0.3	0.3	8.0	8.0	
Commercial.....	2.8	0.9	---	0.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.2	9.9	9.9	

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TABLE 2.--VALUE OF EXPORT SHARES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, BY REGION AND STATE, AND TYPE OF EXPORT, UNITED STATES, 1963-64 1/-CONTINUED  
(Figures in millions of dollars)

Region, State, and type of export	Wheat	Wheat flour	Rice, exclud- ing paddy	Total feed grains 2/ linters	Cotton exclud- ing linters	Soy- beans	Flax- seed	Soy- bean oil	Cotton- seed oil	Pro- tein meal	Tobacco manu- factured	Fruits, nuts, and prepa- rations	Vege- tables and prod- ucts	Dairy prod- ucts exclud- ing poultry	Meats and prod- ucts exclud- ing poultry	Hides and skins	Poultry prod- ucts	Lard and tallow (edible in- edible)	Other	Total
MOUNTAIN--CONTINUED																				
Nevada.....	0.9	---	---	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	---	---	---	1.1
Government Programs.....	0.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.5
Commercial.....	0.4	---	---	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	---	---	---	0.6
PACIFIC.....																				
Government Programs.....	127.6	14.4	45.2	37.5	73.7	---	0.1	---	7.0	2.8	---	162.1	55.7	16.4	10.2	8.9	6.0	16.8	52.3	636.7
Commercial.....	73.4	10.5	17.5	3.8	15.4	---	---	---	1.9	---	---	0.2	0.2	12.1	---	0.1	0.3	2.4	5.7	143.5
Government Programs.....	54.2	3.9	27.7	33.7	58.3	---	0.1	---	5.1	2.8	---	161.9	55.5	4.3	10.2	8.8	5.7	14.4	46.6	493.2
Washington.....	84.4	6.3	---	6.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24.4	5.1	2.0	1.7	1.2	0.7	2.6	11.9	146.7
Government Programs.....	48.5	4.6	---	0.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.5	---	---	---	0.4	2.3	58.0
Commercial.....	35.9	1.7	---	5.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24.4	5.1	0.5	1.7	1.2	0.7	2.2	9.6	88.7
Oregon.....	33.7	3.3	---	4.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13.2	4.8	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.4	6.0	69.1
Government Programs.....	19.4	2.4	---	0.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	---	---	---	0.3	0.9	23.8
Commercial.....	14.3	0.9	---	3.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13.2	4.8	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.1	5.1	45.3
California.....	9.5	4.8	45.2	26.7	73.7	---	0.1	---	7.0	2.8	---	124.5	45.5	14.0	7.7	7.1	4.8	12.8	34.4	420.6
Government Programs.....	5.5	3.5	17.5	2.6	15.4	---	---	---	1.9	---	---	0.2	0.2	10.3	---	0.1	0.3	1.7	2.5	61.7
Commercial.....	4.0	1.3	27.7	24.1	58.3	---	0.1	---	5.1	2.8	---	124.3	45.3	3.7	7.7	7.0	4.5	11.1	31.9	358.9
Hawaii.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3
Government Programs.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3
Alaska.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Government Programs.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER 4/.....																				
Government Programs.....	---	19.8	---	---	---	3.6	0.1	20.3	3.4	18.3	---	---	---	23.0	1.1	1.5	---	1.5	8.5	101.1
Commercial.....	---	14.4	---	---	---	12.9	---	12.9	1.1	---	---	---	---	16.8	---	---	---	0.2	1.9	47.3
Government Programs.....	---	5.4	---	---	---	3.6	0.1	7.4	2.3	18.3	---	---	---	6.2	1.1	1.5	---	1.3	6.6	53.8
Commercial.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UNITED STATES.....	1,354.5	164.8	217.1	816.1	670.1	515.7	10.6	106.1	53.4	111.8	420.7	298.9	163.8	203.0	118.1	81.9	77.8	193.2	497.9	6,075.5
GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS.....	777.7	121.0	84.1	85.2	138.8	1.9	1.0	68.2	14.5	0.1	33.5	0.3	0.2	149.0	---	0.9	3.1	24.7	62.2	1,566.4
COMMERCIAL.....	576.8	43.8	133.0	730.9	531.3	513.8	9.6	37.9	38.9	111.7	387.2	298.6	163.6	54.0	118.1	81.0	74.7	168.5	435.7	4,509.1

1/Export trade shares for fiscal year 1963-64 were derived from each of the States' contribution to national output or sales of individual commodities as determined from the States' agricultural production and/or sales in 1963. They do not show actual exports, through they reflect the common stake of the States in total U.S. agricultural exports. A complete discussion of the background and the premises and procedures used for determining the export trade shares by States is given elsewhere in this study.  
2/Includes corn, grain sorghums, barley and oats.  
3/Includes Maryland.  
4/Includes exports that could not be apportioned among States because production or sales data did not disclose complete State breakdown.

of the dairy products; 23 percent of the soybean oil; 19 percent of the protein meal; and less than 10 percent of the poultry products, vegetables and preparations, cotton, and other commodities.

#### East North Central Region

Agricultural exports attributable to the East North Central Region amounted to \$1,150 million in 1963-64, including \$853 million of commercial sales and \$297 million of exports under Government programs. Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio dominated the region's exports, followed by Michigan and Wisconsin. Illinois, the nation's leading exporter, contributed feed grains, soybeans, soybean oil, wheat, and protein meal. Indiana's and Ohio's main export commodities were feed grains, wheat and soybeans. Michigan was important for its wheat, feed grains, and fruits, nuts, and vegetables. Wisconsin was noted for its dairy products.

Agricultural exports attributable to the East North Central Region amounted to 19 percent of the nation's agricultural exports. The region furnished 45 percent of the soybean oil; 41 percent of the soybeans; 35 percent of the protein meal; 34 percent of the feed grains; 30 percent of the dairy products; about 20 percent of the lard and tallow, meats, hides and skins, and wheat; 16 percent of the wheat flour; 13 percent of the vegetables and preparations; and less than 5 percent of the fruits and nuts, poultry products, and tobacco.

#### West South Central Region

Exports attributable to the West South Central Region were valued at \$924 million in 1963-64, including \$673 million of commercial exports and \$251 million of Government program shipments. Texas was by far the leading State, followed by Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana. Texas, with its export share of \$484 million, ranked second to Illinois as the nation's chief export supplier. The principal export commodity from Texas was cotton, followed by feed grains, rice, wheat, and cottonseed oil. Arkansas furnished cotton, rice, and soybeans. Oklahoma contributed wheat and cotton. Louisiana's main commodities were rice and cotton.

Agricultural exports attributable to the West South Central Region accounted for 15 percent of the nation's export total. The region stands out as the principal supplier of rice for export, contributing 76 percent. It furnished 46 percent of the cotton; 43 percent of the cottonseed oil; 18 percent of the poultry products; about 10 percent of the wheat, protein meal, hides and skins, feed grains, and wheat flour; 8 percent of the soybeans, and less than 7 percent of the meats, lard and tallow, vegetables and preparations, soybean oil, flaxseed, and fruits.

#### Other Regions

Regions other than those discussed above accounted for 40 percent of U.S. agricultural exports in 1963-64. In order of importance, these regions were South Atlantic (12 percent of agricultural exports), Pacific (10 percent), East South Central (6 percent), Mountain (6 percent), Middle Atlantic (3 percent), and New England (less than 1 percent). The residual of 2 percent is



accounted for by the fact that some of the State production and sales information used to apportion the exports did not identify every State by name, and hence several commodities could not be completely allocated among the States.

The South Atlantic Region, with its exports valued at \$746 million, was the source of 86 percent of the nation's tobacco exports, 39 percent of the poultry products, 26 percent of the fruits and nuts, 14 percent of the vegetables and preparations, and less than 10 percent of the cotton, cottonseed oil, meats, lard and tallow, soybeans, hides and skins, feed grains, protein meal, and wheat.

The Pacific Region, with its export value of \$637 million, provided 54 percent of the fruits and nuts, 34 percent of the vegetables and preparations, 21 percent of the rice, 13 percent of the cottonseed oil, 11 percent of the cotton and hides and skins, and less than 10 percent of the wheat flour, dairy products, meats, poultry products, lard and tallow, feed grains, wheat flour, protein meal, and wheat.

The East South Central Region, with an export share of \$394 million, supplied 24 percent of the nation's exports of cotton, 23 percent of the cottonseed oil, 15 percent of the poultry products, 12 percent of the protein meal, 10 percent of the tobacco and soybean oil, and less than 10 percent of the dairy products, soybeans, meats and products, hides and skins, lard and tallow, rice, feed grains, wheat, fruits, and vegetables and preparations.

The Mountain Region, with an export share of \$372 million, provided 15 percent of the wheat, 14 percent of the vegetables and preparations, and less than 10 percent of the cotton, cottonseed oil, hides and skins, lard and tallow, meats, feed grains, wheat flour, dairy products, protein meal, and poultry products.

The Middle Atlantic Region, with exports of \$170 million, provided 11 percent of the nation's exports of wheat flour, dairy products, and hides and skins, 10 percent of the vegetables and preparations, and less than 10 percent of the fruits and nuts, meats and products, lard and tallow, poultry products, tobacco, wheat, and feed grains.

#### Farm Workers 6/

A useful and convenient manpower indicator of the meaning of regional and State export share values is the number of farm workers who produce for the agricultural export market. Although workers on farms are the major producers of agricultural products for the export market, many other workers also produce for the foreign market, including those who contribute to processing, shipping, and storing farm exports.

On a regional basis, farm workers whose employment was attributable to production of farm products in 1963 which were exported in fiscal year 1963-64 ranged

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6/ A review of the procedure used to derive the number of farm workers whose employment is attributable to the export market is presented at the end of table 3.



Table 3.--Farm workers: Total and those whose employment is attributable to the production of agricultural exports, 1963 1/ - Con.

The estimates of farm workers attributable to exports are not comparable with estimates made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1960 because of many differences in concepts, data, and methods. The earlier estimate in effect used a more inclusive definition of farm exports by including, for example, (as indirect exports) cotton exported as textiles or finished wearing apparel or tobacco exported as cigarettes, cigars, or other manufactured tobacco products.

The following data or procedures were used in developing the estimates for 1963:

1. The export values were converted to farm values by deducting transportation charges, trade margins and other charges to the port. For those agricultural exports that had passed through simple processes of manufacture, the additional charges for these processes were deducted. These deductions were based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Export payments were added for those commodities that received such payments.
2. The farm values of exports were summed into several groups of farm products which were then compared with the total value of production of the same commodities.
3. Farm workers in the nation were distributed among the groups of farm products using a set of man-hour requirements that allowed for differences in productivity among farm enterprises. Numbers of these workers attributable to exports were estimated by applying the ratios of value of exports to production.
4. The national number of farm workers attributable to exports of each group of farm products was distributed among the 9 farm production regions in accordance with the man-hour requirements that also allow for regional differences in productivity. The resulting estimates of regional employment attributable to exports were allotted to each of the States in proportion to its share of the regional value of production for each of the groups of commodities.

from 7 percent of total farm workers in New England and the Middle Atlantic States to 16 percent or more for the South Atlantic, West South Central, and East South Central regions (table 3).

Leading States in which the largest proportions of farm workers were dependent on the farm export market for their employment were Georgia, Montana, Kentucky, Arkansas, Alabama, North Carolina, Texas, Mississippi, and North Dakota. In these States, approximately one-fifth or more of total farm workers produced for the agricultural export market.

U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal year 1963-64 accounted for the output of an estimated 870,000 farm workers -- 13 percent of the nation's 6,518,000.

### Conclusion

The nation today needs to negotiate with all nations of the free world to implement U.S. trade policy so that it will lead to expansion rather than restriction of agricultural trade.

A policy of trade expansion helps the States increase their own trade and economic growth. It enables them to specialize in goods they are most capable of producing. This capability is determined through competition among producers. Through such competition, American producers are encouraged to improve methods of production, reduce costs, and market their products more efficiently. Under such an arrangement the United States exchanges what it produces more efficiently for that which other nations produce at less cost. This principle also has been followed in practice by the States as a nation and between the States as a free market to their mutual economic gain.

On the other hand, a policy of trade restriction leads to less trade. After the First World War, for example, U.S. tariffs were raised with the passage of the Emergency Tariff Act of 1921, the Fordney-McCumber Act of 1922, and the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act of 1930. These laws imposed higher import duties and made it difficult for foreigners to earn a sufficient supply of dollar exchange through exports to pay for imports from the United States and to make payments on their war and postwar debts.

These tariff laws also generated among other countries a series of retaliatory measures which further throttled U.S. and world trade. As a result, U.S. agricultural exports declined. By 1934 they had fallen to about half of their level a decade earlier. Significant declines took place for all major U.S. farm products: Cotton, wheat, feed grains, tobacco, vegetable oils and oilseeds, and fruits and vegetables.

It became apparent that if foreign trade was to be revived, steps would have to be taken to eliminate the rigid barriers to trade. To accomplish this objective, Congress passed the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1934 and reversed the trade restrictive policy of the postwar years of the First World War.

U.S. agricultural exports expanded -- partly because of tariff reductions -- up to the outbreak of World War II. During the last year of the war, exports

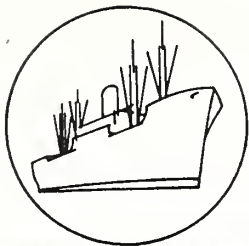
increased sharply. Postwar implementation of policies of freer trade through successive renewals of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act were associated with a continued increase in U.S. agricultural exports.

The United States in recent years has consistently used the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) forum to press for trade liberalization -- that is, relaxation or removal of barriers erected against agricultural as well as industrial trade. The passage of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 is enabling the United States to expand further the trade horizons of the free world.

In the highly interdependent American economy, a reduction of U.S. exports of agricultural products would reduce employment and hence buying power in the domestic market for the products of U.S. agricultural producers. Then, too, if restrictions were imposed by other countries against U.S. exports, this would result in bigger surpluses in the domestic market and reduce the potential market for domestic production. If this were to develop, other uses of land resources, which otherwise would be used for producing for the export market, would need to be made, and this would result in further increases in output and competition in the domestic market from these shifted resources. This would aggravate the surplus problem.

Trade with other countries is necessary for many reasons. First, foreign customers cannot buy if they cannot sell. Second, the American standard of living would suffer if trade were severely restricted, as there are some things which U.S. producers simply cannot produce as cheaply. Third, almost half of U.S. agricultural imports like coffee, tea, and spices are not directly competitive with American agriculture. Rather, such imports fill voids, satisfy consumer preferences, round out mill and factory supply needs to enable more efficient operation, and even furnish raw materials for agricultural enterprises themselves. At the same time, American farmers are protected by existing legislation and agreements from large and sudden increases of more competitive agricultural imports. Fourth, trade is necessary to move domestic farm surpluses that would otherwise depress farm incomes and raise Government costs. Fifth, an expansion of exports which can come about from increased trade, is the most effective way to deal with our balance-of-payments problem. Sixth, U.S. world leadership demands that the United States help and not hinder the development of the free world through trade and thereby contribute to the maintenance of world peace.





## SPECIAL in this issue

COMMERCIAL SALES DOMINATED AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS IN FISCAL YEAR 1963-64

by

Eleanor N. DeBlois <sup>1/</sup>

U.S. agricultural exports rose to an alltime record of \$6,074.5 million <sup>2/</sup> in the fiscal year 1963-64, 20 percent and nearly \$1 billion above the year before (table 4) (fig. 2).

Practically all the increase was in commercial sales for dollars, which were at a record high of \$4,512.5 million, about three-fourths of the export total. Factors contributing to the unprecedented increase in agricultural exports for dollars included the continued advance in economic activity in Western Europe and Japan with consequent increases in disposable income; shifts in dietary habits toward stronger demand for meat and livestock consumer products; growth in the livestock industries in these countries, resulting in increased demand for feed grains, oilseeds, and high protein meal; competitive pricing and better quality of U.S. exports; and U.S. market development efforts. Unfavorable wheat harvests in Western Europe and the Soviet Union contributed to the rise of \$327.4 in dollar exports of wheat and flour.

Exports under Government-financed programs totaled \$1,562.0 million, about \$20 million above 1962-63 and about one-fourth of the export total. Sales for foreign currency under Title I of P.L. 480, although slightly below those of 1962-63, made up two-thirds of program shipments. Donations under Title II of P.L. 480 and long-term supply and dollar credit sales under Title IV of P.L. 480 fell below those of a year earlier. Donations through voluntary relief agencies under Title III were nearly one-tenth above 1962-63, and shipments under the barter program nearly doubled.

During the 10 fiscal years since the enactment of P.L. 480 in July 1964, agricultural commodities totaling \$12.2 billion have been exported under this authority. An additional \$2.1 billion has been exported under Mutual Security (AID) programs, principally sales for foreign currency. Government program exports during the period totaled \$14.3 billion, 32 percent of the \$44.8 million total of agricultural exports. Commercial sales for dollars during the same

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<sup>2/</sup> The figure of \$6,074.5 million reflects the inclusion of later revisions not represented in the values of \$6,075.5 million or \$6,076 million appearing elsewhere in this publication.

Table 4.--U.S. exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value and percent of total, years ending June 30, 1955 through 1964

Type of export	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1955 through 1964
-- Million dollars --											
Public Law 480:											
Title I, sales for foreign:											
currency .....	73	439	909	659	725	825	952	1,024	1,079	1,041	7,726
Title II, disaster relief:	83	91	88	92	56	65	146	176	159	150	1,106
Title III, donations .....	135	184	165	173	131	104	144	169	173	189	1,567
Title III, barter .....	125	298	401	100	132	149	144	198	60	112	1,719
Title IV, long-term supply:											
and dollar credit sales:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19	58	47	124
Total Public Law 480 ..	416	1,012	1,563	1,024	1,044	1,143	1,386	1,586	1,529	1,539	12,242
Mutual Security (AID), Secs.:											
402 and 550, sales for											
foreign currency and eco-											
nomic aid <u>1/</u> .....	450	355	394	227	210	167	186	74	13	23	2,099
Total exports under speci-											
fied Government-financed											
programs .....	866	1,367	1,957	1,251	1,254	1,310	1,572	1,660	1,542	1,562	14,341
Total exports outside speci-											
fied Government-financed											
programs <u>2/</u> .....	2,278	2,129	2,771	2,752	2,465	3,207	3,374	3,482	3,536	4,512	30,506
Total agricultural exports ..	3,144	3,496	4,728	4,003	3,719	4,517	4,946	5,142	5,078	6,074	44,847
-- Percent --											
Public Law 480:											
Title I, sales for foreign:											
currency .....	2	13	19	16	20	18	19	20	21	17	17
Title II, disaster relief:	3	3	2	2	1	2	3	4	3	3	2
Title III, donations .....	4	5	4	4	3	2	3	3	4	3	4
Title III, barter .....	4	8	8	3	4	3	3	4	1	2	4
Title IV, long-term supply:											
and dollar credit sales:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	<u>3/</u>	1	1	<u>3/</u>
Total Public Law 480 ..	13	29	33	25	28	25	28	31	30	26	27
Mutual Security (AID), Secs.:											
402 and 550, sales for											
foreign currency and eco-											
nomic aid .....	14	10	8	6	6	4	4	1	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	5
Total exports under speci-											
fied Government-financed											
programs .....	27	39	41	31	34	29	32	32	30	26	32
Total exports outside speci-											
fied Government-financed											
programs .....	73	61	59	69	66	71	68	68	70	74	68
Total agricultural exports ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1/ Values shown are disbursements for exports. 2/ Exports "outside specified Government programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind. 3/ Less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  percent.

# Dollar Exports Hit New High in 1963-64

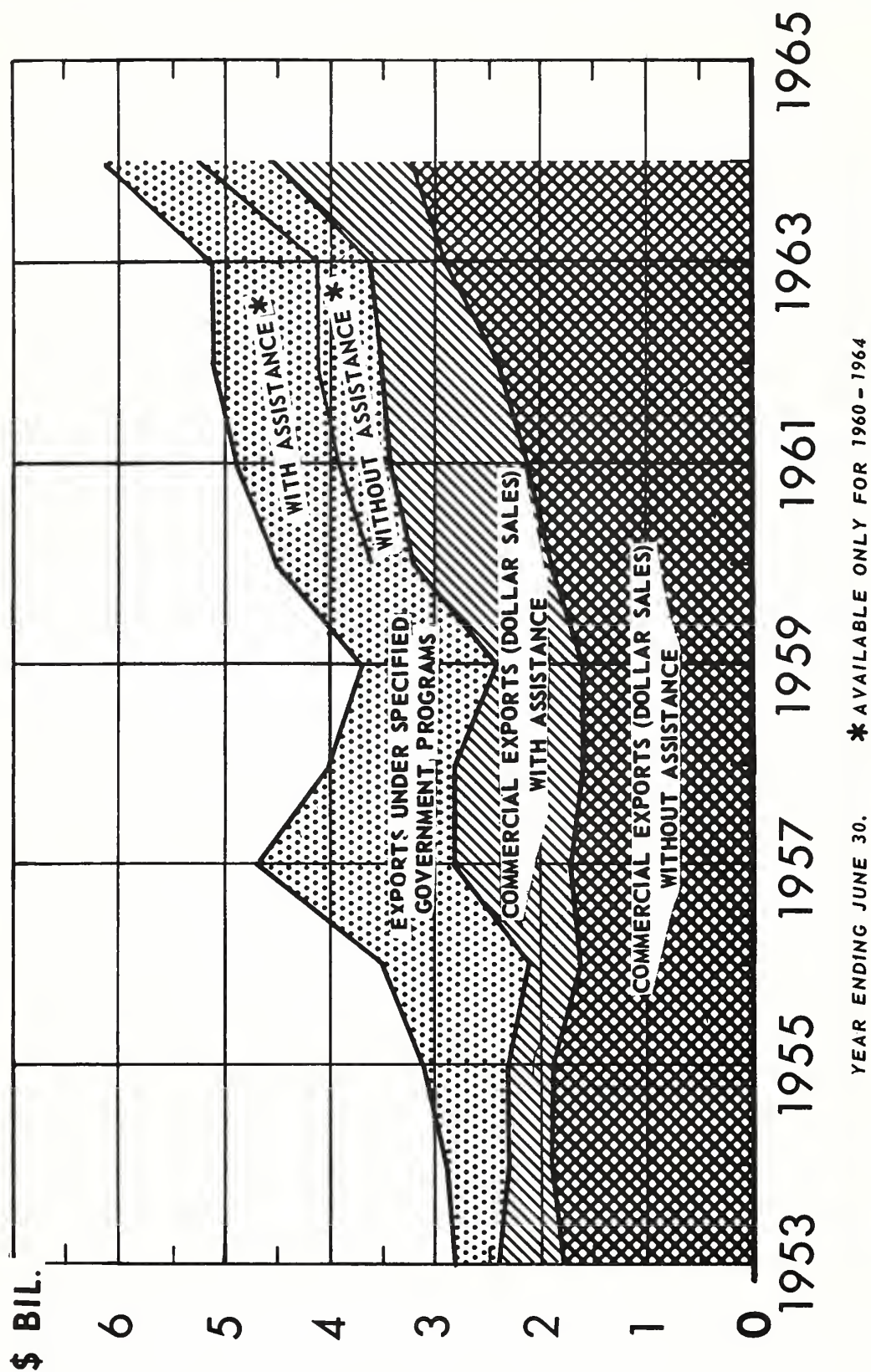


FIG. 2



10-year period amounted to \$30.5 billion, 68 percent of total agricultural exports. It is estimated that \$9.7 billion of the commercial sales for dollars (22 percent of total agricultural exports) received the assistance of export payments in cash or in kind or were sold from Government-owned stocks at less than domestic market prices. The larger proportion of commercial sales, \$20.8 billion (46 percent of total exports) was unassisted.

P.L. 88-638, enacted October 8, 1964, extends Titles I and II of P.L. 480, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, for a 2-year period ending December 31, 1966. Titles III and IV did not require extension because they have no fixed expiration dates. This law authorizes \$2.7 billion (plus carryovers and reimbursements to Commodity Credit Corporation from sales of foreign currencies for dollars) to cover the extended period for Title I and provides an annual authorization of \$400 million (plus carryover) for Title II. This law also embodies 21 other changes, some of which are major revisions in the administration of P.L. 480. A summary of the changes in the law was published in Foreign Agriculture, October 19, 1964, available at 20 cents a copy from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20401.

### Dollar Sales

U.S. dollar exports of agricultural commodities were at an alltime record of \$4,512.5 million in 1963-64, nearly \$1 billion higher than those of the previous year. The phenomenal increase in dollar sales accounted for nearly all of the rise in agricultural exports. Large increases occurred in commercial exports of wheat and flour, cotton, animal products (including tallow, lard, poultry products, and meats), feed grains (especially corn), oilseeds and products (principally soybeans), milled rice, dairy products (especially nonfat dry milk and butter), and tobacco. Exports of vegetables and preparations showed a smaller rise, and shipments of fruits and preparations were 2 percent below the 1962-63 total (table 5).

Dollar exports include disbursements under export credit guarantees extended by the Export-Import Bank and purchases under the CCC credit sales program, which increased to \$196.8 million in 1963-64 from \$161.2 million in 1962-63. Purchases under the CCC credit sales program totaled \$118.1 million, \$41.9 million higher than those of a year earlier and the largest fiscal year total since the beginning of the program in 1955-56. Disbursements under Export-Import Bank guarantees against political and/or financial risk in the amount of \$78.7 million were \$6.3 million below the 1962-63 total (table 6).

Cotton was the leading commodity purchased under the CCC export credit sales program, followed by grain sorghums, wheat, corn, barley, tobacco, and butter. Major recipients of the \$39.8 million of cotton purchased under this program were Japan (\$32.2 million), Philippines (\$4.2 million), Hong Kong (\$1.4 million), and Republic of Korea (\$1.2 million). Principal countries of destination of grain sorghum purchases totaling \$27.5 million were Japan (\$21.7 million) and Poland (\$3.7 million). Purchases of wheat in the amount of \$25.1 million were for export to 17 countries in Latin America, Europe, Asia, and Africa. Purchases of corn in the amount of \$20.2 million included \$8.9 million for export to Mexico and \$3.0 million to Italy.

Cotton and wheat were the leading commodities exported under Export-Import Bank guarantees during 1963-64. Disbursements for cotton were for export to Japan



Table 5.--Exports under specified Government-financed programs, commercial sales for dollars, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity fiscal year 1964 compared with 1963

Commodity	Exports under		Commercial		Total agricultural				
	Govt.-financed programs		sales for dollars 1/		exports				
	1962-63:	1963-64: Change	1962-63:	1963-64: Change	1962-63:	1963-64: Change			
	<u>Million dollars</u>		<u>Million dollars</u>		<u>Million dollars</u>				
Wheat and wheat flour ..	879.4	912.5	+33.1:	278.5	605.9	+327.4:	1,157.9	1,518.4	+360.5
Feed grains, excluding products .....	93.6	85.1	-8.5:	637.1	731.3	+94.2:	730.7	816.4	+85.7
Rice, milled .....	88.5	83.6	-4.9:	73.8	132.7	+58.9:	162.3	216.3	+54.0
Cotton .....	164.2	140.5	-23.7:	327.2	529.9	+202.7:	491.4	670.4	+179.0
Tobacco, unmanufactured ..	35.9	35.1	-0.8:	342.3	385.6	+43.3:	378.2	420.7	+42.5
Oilseeds and products ..	107.1	83.9	-23.2:	691.9	768.0	+76.1:	2/799.0	2/851.9	+52.9
Dairy products .....	107.8	150.0	+42.2:	59.7	110.6	+50.9:	2/167.5	2/260.6	+93.1
Animals and products, except dairy .....	24.8	30.3	+5.5:	425.9	539.0	+113.1:	450.7	569.3	+118.6
Fruits and preparations ..	0.2	0.2	---	279.6	274.3	-5.3:	279.8	274.5	-5.3
Vegetables and preparations .....	8.0	0.9	-7.1:	154.5	162.9	+8.4:	162.5	163.8	+1.3
Other .....	33.0	39.9	+6.9:	264.7	272.3	+7.6:	297.7	312.2	+14.5
Total agricultural									

1/ Exports outside Government-financed programs. 2/ Total exports of oilseeds and products include the estimated value of donations of vegetable oils under Title III, P.L. 480, not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census, as follows: 1962-63, \$21.7 million, and 1963-64, \$2.8 million. 3/ Total exports of dairy products include the estimated value of donations of butter and butteroil under Title III, P.L. 480, not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census, as follows: 1962-63, \$13.1 million and 1963-64, \$57.3 million.

Table 6.--U.S. credit sales of agricultural commodities: Value by commodity,  
year ending June 30, 1964 1/

Commodity	:	Export-Import	:	:
	:	bank loans	:	CCC credit
	:	and medium term	:	sales <u>3/</u>
	:	guarantees <u>2/</u>	:	Total
				credit sales
		-- <u>Million dollars</u> --		
Wheat .....	:	11.4	:	25.1
Corn .....	:	4.7	:	20.2
Grain sorghums .....	:	---	:	27.5
Barley .....	:	---	:	4.7
Tobacco .....	:	---	:	0.7
Cotton .....	:	60.0	:	39.8
Butter .....	:	---	:	0.1
Soybeans .....	:	0.8	:	---
Soybean meal .....	:	1.2	:	---
Milk, nonfat dry .....	:	0.5	:	---
Breeding cattle and swine ..	:	0.1	:	---
Total .....	:	78.7	:	118.1
	:		:	196.8

1/ Credits for relatively short periods repayable in dollars plus interest (covering the financing costs of the lending agency).

2/ Includes disbursements by U.S. commercial banks under Export-Import Bank medium-term guarantees against political and/or financial risk.

3/ Purchases during the period.

(\$58.6 million), Austria (\$0.8 million), and Hungary (\$0.6 million). Disbursements for wheat, corn, soybeans, soybean meal, and nonfat dry milk were for export to Hungary. Export-Import Bank guarantees of exports to Hungary covered only 75 percent of the invoice value of the commodities, since cash downpayments of at least 25 percent were required.

Disbursements of \$100,000 were made for the exportation to Japan of swine and breeding cattle. Japan, a meat deficit country, has been trying to encourage production of meat for domestic use by importing breeding stock to improve meat productivity.

The extent of assistance to commercial exports by means of export payments in cash or in kind or sales from Government-owned stocks at less than domestic market prices will be discussed in a future issue of this publication.

The largest increase in commercial exports occurred in wheat and flour which were \$327.4 million higher in 1963-64 than a year earlier and accounted for one-third of the total rise of \$977.3 million in dollar exports. Dollar sales of wheat and flour represented 40 percent of total exports of this grain in 1963-64 compared with 24 percent in 1962-63. Exports of wheat for dollars totaled \$562.8 million, and exports of wheat flour totaled \$43.1 million.

The largest dollar customer for U.S. wheat was Japan, which bought \$123.7 million worth. Nearly \$160 million of total dollar exports of wheat went to the Soviet Bloc countries, including \$110.4 million to the Soviet Union, \$25.9 million to Poland (in addition to \$33.0 million under Title I and \$5.3 million under the barter program), \$10.4 million to Hungary, \$7.8 million to East Germany, \$2.4 million to Czechoslovakia, and over \$1 million to Yugoslavia (in addition to \$16.6 million under Title I and \$0.7 million under Title IV). The 6 European Economic Community (EEC) countries purchased U.S. wheat amounting to \$91.1 million, the 7 countries included in the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) bought \$65.9 million and other European countries, \$17.2 million worth. Dollar exports of wheat to Europe, the Soviet Bloc, and Japan accounted for over 75 percent of U.S. commercial shipment of this commodity. Demand for U.S. wheat was stimulated by a decline in wheat production in Western Europe and the Soviet Bloc.

Dollar sales of feed grains in 1963-64 in the amount of \$731.3 million were \$94.2 million above those of 1962-63. A rise of more than \$100 million in dollar exports of corn and small advances in exports of grain sorghums and barley were partially offset by a decline of \$13.1 million in commercial shipments of oats. Abundant U.S. supplies of feed grains were available at competitive prices to meet the strong demand for feed grains, especially in the countries of Western Europe and Japan. Dollar shipments of U.S. feed grains to Japan totaled \$130.5 million, \$61.5 million above those of 1962-63. Feed grain exports to the EEC totaled \$278.2 million \$3.9 million above 1962-63. Shipments to the 7 EFTA countries, although \$16.1 million below those of a year earlier, totaled \$113.9 million.

Exports of U.S. milled rice for dollars totaled \$132.7 million in 1963-64, \$58.9 million above 1962-63 and 61 percent of the record overall exports of this commodity. Exports to all areas increased, with the largest gains in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Rice exports to India totaled \$55.2 million, including \$43.8 million under Title I. Exports of milled rice to Japan amounted to \$12.2 million in 1963-64 compared with \$0.2 million in 1962-63. The Soviet Union purchased \$9.7 million of U.S. rice during the year.

U.S. dollar exports of cotton advanced to a total of \$529.9 million in 1963-64 from \$327.2 million a year earlier. Sales for export from CCC stocks at competitive prices, a decline in production in foreign exporting countries, and relatively low stocks in major importing countries contributed to the increase in U.S. cotton exports. Exports to the EEC advanced to \$191.1 million in 1963-64 from \$86.8 million a year earlier. Shipments to EFTA rose to \$66.2 million in 1963-64 from \$38.1 million in 1962-63. Exports to Japan totaling \$148.9 million in 1963-64 were \$34.2 million above the preceding year.

Shipments of U.S. tobacco for dollars during 1963-64 in the amount of \$385.6 million were \$43.3 million above those of a year earlier. U.S. exports benefited from the relatively high quality of the 1963 crop, small production in some foreign producing countries, and the low stock position of U.S. leaf in many important world markets. Exports to the 7 EFTA countries totaled \$177.2 million up \$35.2 million from the year before. This total includes exports to the United Kingdom of \$127.4 million, up \$32.9 million from 1962-63. Shipments to the EEC totaled \$105.7 million, \$2.6 million higher than the previous year. Exports to Japan advanced to \$30.0 million in 1963-64 from \$21.3 million in 1962-63.

Commercial shipments of oilseeds and products rose to a record high of \$768.0 million in 1963-64 from \$691.9 million in 1962-63. An advance of \$82.4 million in dollar shipments of soybeans plus an increase of \$9.0 million in exports of cottonseed oil were partially offset primarily by a decline in dollar exports of soybean oil. Part of the increase in value of soybean exports may be attributed to an increase in the volume of beans exported and part to a rise in price. Soybean exports averaged \$2.75 per bushel in 1963-64 compared with \$2.58 in 1962-63. In terms of quantity, dollar shipments of soybeans rose 12 percent, and in terms of value, the increase amounted to 19 percent.

Exports of oilcake and meal in 1963-64 amounted to \$111.8 million, slightly below the previous year's total of \$116.3 million. The growing livestock industries in the industrialized countries of Europe and Japan have contributed to the strong demand for oilseeds and oilcake and meal from the United States.

Dollar exports of oilseeds, principally soybeans, to Japan advanced to \$150.7 million in 1963-64 from \$129.2 million in 1962-63. Exports for dollars to Canada rose to \$77.0 million from \$61.1 million a year earlier. Shipments to the EEC countries amounted to \$204.7 million, \$28.6 million above a year earlier. Shipments to Israel rose to \$23.9 million from \$12.1 million in 1962-63.

Advances in nonfat dry milk and butter were responsible for the increase of \$50.9 million in shipments of dairy products for dollars. An increase of \$26.4 million in exports of nonfat dry milk and a rise of \$31.9 million in butter exports were partially offset by declines in shipments of other dairy products. The payment-in-kind programs for nonfat dry milk and for butter, butteroil, ghee, and other products containing more than 75 percent milkfat encouraged exports from commercial stocks, in addition to those sold from Government-owned stocks at less than domestic market prices. Exports of dairy products to the European Common Market totaled \$42.2 million in 1963-64 compared with \$8.6 million a year earlier.



Dollar shipments of animals and animal products (except dairy) advanced \$113.1 million in 1963-64 from the \$425.9 million total in 1962-63. Exports of tallow for dollars showed the largest increase, \$36.1 million over 1962-63; meats and meat products, especially pork and variety meats, \$30.8 million; lard, \$21.7 million; live animals, \$10.1 million; poultry products, \$6.3 million; and other livestock products, \$8.1 million. Rapid growth in disposable incomes in Western Europe and Japan has resulted in a heavy demand for livestock consumer products. Exports to the EEC rose to \$138.9 million in 1963-64 from \$94.9 million the preceding year. Advances occurred in animal fats and oils, meats, and meat products including poultry meat, and hides and skins. Exports to EFTA rose to \$82.6 million in 1963-64 from \$56.5 million in 1962-63. Increases in animal fats and oils accounted for most of the increase. Shipments of animals and animal products to Japan rose to \$64.7 million in 1963-64 from \$52.5 million a year earlier. Advances in exports to Japan took place in animal fats and oils, poultry meat, and other meats and meat products.

Dollar exports of fruits and preparations, which made up all but \$0.2 million of the \$274.5 million total for exports of these commodities, declined to \$274.3 million from \$279.6 million a year earlier. Somewhat smaller supplies of some fruits and higher prices were the main factors in the decline. Increases in exports of apples, grapefruits, and lemons and limes accounted for the rise of \$12.9 million in exports of fresh fruits. Canned fruits declined \$10.6 million, with a decrease in exports of canned peaches making up \$6.7 million of the total decline. Fruit juice shipments were \$7.7 million below 1962-63. Exports of dried fruits, frozen fruits, and other fruits remained at nearly the same level as the previous year.

Exports of fruits and preparations to Canada, largest U.S. foreign market, totaled \$108.4 million, up slightly from 1962-63. Shipments to the EEC totaled \$60.2 million compared with \$66.3 million during the preceding year. Exports to the 7 EFTA countries amounted to \$49.1 million compared with \$55.9 million in 1962-63.

Dollar exports of vegetables and preparations rose to \$162.9 million in 1963-64 from \$154.5 million in 1962-63. Total exports of these commodities rose \$1.3 million while program exports consisting of dry edible beans, declined \$7.1 million. The largest increase was in dollar exports of dry edible beans, which were \$12.5 million higher in 1963-64.

Exports of vegetables and preparations to Canada totaled \$60.9 million in 1963-64 compared with \$55.2 million in 1962-63. Exports to EEC countries amounted to \$28.1 million in 1963-64 compared with \$29.7 million a year earlier; exports to the European Free Trade Association totaled \$30.3 million compared with \$34.4 million a year earlier.

#### Government Programs

Exports under Government-financed programs totaled \$1,562.0 million, the fourth consecutive year for which the program total has been close to \$1.6 billion, surpassed only by the nearly \$2.0 billion in 1956-57.

Sales for foreign currency under Title I of P.L. 480 totaled \$1,040.5 million, 4 percent below the record high in 1962-63. Title I shipments were 17 percent

of total agricultural exports compared with 21 percent a year earlier. Decreases of over \$50 million in exports of wheat and cotton, were partially offset by a rise of nearly \$20 million in shipments of corn (tables 7 and 8).

Exports of wheat and flour under this program totaled \$668.9 million, nearly two-thirds of Title I shipments in 1963-64. Six countries were recipients of nearly 90 percent of Title I shipments of these commodities: India (\$279.8 million), Pakistan (\$101.2 million), United Arab Republic--Egypt (\$102.3 million), Brazil (\$42.7 million), Poland (\$33.0 million, and the Republic of Korea, (\$31.9 million).

Cotton shipments under Title I, although nearly 20 percent less than those of the previous year, totaled \$112.7 million and were second in importance to wheat and flour. Over 80 percent of the Title I exports of cotton went to 5 countries: Republic of Korea (\$29.2 million), India (\$27.9 million), Indonesia (\$17.2 million, most of which went to third countries for processing), Poland (\$10.3 million), and South Viet-Nam (\$9.6 million).

Title I exports of corn rose \$19.2 million to a total of \$50.0 million in 1963-64 from the year before. Over 80 percent of the shipments of corn went to 3 countries: United Arab Republic--Egypt (\$22.3 million), Israel (\$10.4 million), and Greece (\$8.0 million).

Rice exports to India under Title I (\$43.8 million) and to Indonesia (\$11.2 million), accounted for about three-fourths of the \$74.8 million of this grain exported for foreign currencies under P.L. 480.

Shipments of soybean oil to Pakistan (\$18.1 million), Turkey (\$13.5 million), and Poland (\$6.9 million) represented over 80 percent of the \$48.7 million of Title I exports of this product.

Donations under Title II of P.L. 480 totaled \$150.2 million (valued at full-reimbursement cost to CCC) in 1963-64 and were \$9.0 million below 1962-63, but the third highest fiscal year total since the beginning of the program. Donations of wheat, flour, butteroil, and corn made up over 85 percent of the total. Wheat exports, valued at \$92.2 million, were three-fifths of the program total. Major recipients of wheat were Algeria (\$19.3 million), Afghanistan (\$18.2 million), Morocco (\$12.5 million), Tunisia (\$11.0 million), and the Republic of Korea (\$10.2 million). Exports of wheat flour totaled \$18.3 million and represented 12 percent of shipments under this program. More than three-fifths of the flour (\$11.6 million) was distributed by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for the relief of Palestinian refugees. Donations of butteroil in the amount of \$10.0 million included \$8.7 million to Algeria. Shipments of corn totaled \$8.6 million, including \$5.2 million to South Viet-Nam.

The emphasis in this program is shifting more and more from relief feeding to food-for-work community development programs. At present, an estimated 700,000 workers in 22 countries are receiving supplementary wages of food for their contribution to self-help projects.

Table 7.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity, year ending June 30, 1964

Commodity	Public Law 480										P.L. 87-195:									
	Title I		Title II		Title III		Title IV		Agency for		Total		Total		Total					
	Sales for foreign currency	Famine and other emergency relief	Foreign donations	Barter	Agency for	Long-term supply and dollar development	Inter-national	under specified	agricultural exports	Government programs	Government programs	Government programs	Government programs	Government programs	Government programs	Government programs				
Wheat	606.0	92.2	10.6	62.2	19.4	1.3	791.7	562.8	1,354.5											
Wheat flour	62.9	18.3	38.6	---	0.8	0.2	120.8	43.1	163.9											
Corn	50.0	8.6	1.8	9.3	0.1	---	69.8	547.7	617.5											
Grain sorghums	0.1	3.1	---	4.6	5/	---	7.8	114.8	122.6											
Barley	5.8	---	---	1.7	---	---	7.5	65.3	72.8											
Corn meal	---	0.3	14.7	---	---	0.2	15.2	4.3	19.5											
Wheat cereal foods to be cooked	---	6/7.2	6/14.8	---	6/5/	---	22.0	7/-3.3	8/18.7											
Barley malt	---	---	---	---	---	0.8	0.8	4.7	5.5											
Rice, milled	74.8	---	---	---	6.3	2.5	83.6	132.7	216.3											
Cotton	9/112.7	---	---	20.3	5.7	1.8	140.5	529.9	670.4											
Tobacco, unmanufactured	22.7	---	---	8.5	3.2	0.7	35.1	385.6	420.7											
Soybeans	---	---	---	---	0.4	1.2	1.6	514.1	515.7											
Flaxseed	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.1	10.5	10.6											
Lard	0.4	---	---	---	0.3	---	62.7	63.4	63.4											
Tallow, edible and inedible	21.9	---	---	---	0.8	1.6	24.3	105.5	129.8											
Soybean oil	48.7	3.8	10/2.2	---	7.8	4.7	67.2	41.1	8/108.3											
Cottonseed oil	11.4	0.9	10/0.3	---	0.1	1.7	14.4	39.3	8/53.7											
Linseed oil	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.5											
Shortening, 100 percent vegetable oil	---	---	0.3	---	---	---	0.3	1.2	8/1.5											
Oilcake and meal	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.1	111.7	111.8											
Feeds and fodders, except oilcake and meal	---	---	---	---	---	0.4	0.4	58.7	59.1											
Essential oils	---	---	---	---	---	0.4	0.4	16.9	17.3											
Milk, evaporated and condensed	13.9	---	---	---	0.9	0.7	15.5	5.4	20.9											
Milk, whole dried	3.2	---	---	---	---	0.2	3.4	5.9	9.3											
Milk, nonfat dry	1.8	3.9	47.5	3.3	---	5/	56.5	49.2	105.7											
Cheese	0.1	0.4	1.0	---	---	---	1.5	3.1	4.6											
Butter	0.3	1.5	10.7	2.3	---	0.3	15.1	32.1	8/47.2											
Anhydrous milk fat	---	10.0	46.6	---	0.7	---	57.3	0.4	8/57.7											
Infants' and dietetic foods	---	---	---	---	---	0.7	0.7	9.6	10.3											
Poultry, fresh or frozen	3.1	---	---	---	---	---	3.1	54.7	57.8											
Hides and skins	---	---	---	---	---	1.4	1.4	80.5	81.9											
Seeds	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	0.2	26.3	26.5											
Beans, dry edible	0.7	---	---	---	---	---	0.7	33.7	34.4											
Hops	---	---	---	---	---	0.4	0.4	13.4	13.8											
Fruits and juices, fresh, frozen and canned	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	0.2	231.7	231.9											
Other agricultural commodities	---	---	---	---	---	11/1.6	1.6	615.8	617.4											
Total agricultural exports	1,040.5	150.2	189.1	112.2	46.5	23.5	1,562.0	4,512.5	6,074.5											
1/ Foreign donations are authorized under Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P.L. 480.																				
2/ The barter program is authorized under the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P.L. 480; and other legislation.																				
3/ Includes expenditures under commodity (non-project) programs and economic development loans.																				

Table 7.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity, year ending June 30, 1964 - Continued

4/ "Total agricultural exports outside specified Government-financed programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.

5/ Less than \$50,000.

6/ Bulgur wheat \$6.9 million and rolled wheat \$0.3 million under Title II. Bulgur wheat \$12.5 million and rolled wheat \$2.3 million under Title III, donations. Bulgur wheat under Title IV.

7/ The excess of the Government portion over total agricultural exports may be attributed to lags in reporting or to differences in valuation or classification procedures.

8/ The value shown for wheat cereal foods to be cooked, soybean oil, cottonseed oil, shortening 100 percent vegetable oil, butter, and anhydrous milk fat includes the value reported by the Bureau of the Census plus the value shown as foreign donations under Title III. Relief shipments of these commodities are not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census.

9/ Includes \$0.2 million for cotton fabric.

10/ Reported as soybean and cottonseed oil. Breakdown between the two oils estimated.

11/ Includes the following: Soap stock and fatty acids, \$79,243; wheat and rye products, \$151,033; other miscellaneous vegetable oils, \$93,341; confectioneries and other sugar products, \$59,806; meats and meat products, \$424,169; vegetables fresh, frozen, or canned, \$184,001; miscellaneous edible vegetable products, \$188,743; nonalcoholic beverages, \$133,313; cattle, \$68,891; and baby chicks, \$207,669; total, \$1,590,209. These commodities are not reported separately as information is not readily available to determine the actual commodity exported.





Table 8.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Quantity by commodity, year ending June 30, 1964 - Continued

4/ "Total agricultural exports outside specified Government-financed programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.

5/ Bulgur wheat 88,100,000 lbs. and rolled wheat 4,924,000 lbs. under Title II. Bulgur wheat 311,950,000 lbs. and rolled wheat 39,134,000 lbs. under Title III. Bulgur wheat under Title IV.

6/ The excess of the Government program portion over total agricultural exports may be attributed to lags in reporting or to differences in classification procedures.

7/ The quantity shown for total agricultural exports of wheat cereal foods to be cooked, soybean oil, cottonseed oil, shortening 100 percent vegetable oil, butter, and anhydrous milk fat includes the quantity reported by the Bureau of the Census plus the quantity shown as foreign donations under Title III. Relief shipments of these commodities are not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census.

8/ Reported as soybean and cottonseed oil. Breakdown between the two oils is estimated.

Foreign donations through voluntary relief agencies and international organization under Title III of P.L. 480 were at a record high of \$189.1 million (estimated export value) in 1963-64. \$16.1 million above the revised 1962-63 total of \$173 million. Largest increases were in donations of wheat grain and in butter and butteroil; these 2 dairy products largely met the requirements for fats and oils under the Title III program in 1963-64. Exports of bulgur and rolled wheat rose in 1963-64, while shipments of wheat flour and corn meal declined. Donations of nonfat dry milk totaled 594 million pounds, second only to the record donations of this product, 622 million pounds, in 1962-63. Small balances of refined vegetable oils and cheese carried over from 1962-63 were exported in 1963-64.

Donations under Title III were widely distributed through 15 American voluntary relief agencies and 2 intergovernmental organizations. As of December 31, 1963, there were 730 U.S. citizens employed by voluntary agencies in overseas posts in the administration of this and related relief and self-help programs. These Americans were assisted by 7,000 non-U.S. citizens hired by voluntary agencies in the countries of distribution. Title III donations in 1963-64 were programmed for distribution to nearly 73 million persons, including 37 million through school feeding programs, 4 million in institutions, 19 million needy persons through family feeding programs, 1 million refugees, 2 million in summer camps, 5 million through maternal child care programs, 2 million through health centers and nearly 3 million through feeding centers.

Shipments under the barter program authorized by Title III of P.L. 480 and other legislation rose \$52.1 million from a year earlier to \$112.2 million in 1963-64. Activity under the barter program has increased substantially under the new program policy in which the emphasis has shifted to offshore barter procurement for other Federal agencies, mostly to supply the Department of Defense and the Agency for International Development. During 1963-64, 93 barter contracts were negotiated totaling \$169.7 million. These included contracts totaling \$81.1 million, involving barter procurement of materials for the supplemental stockpile; 55 contracts totaling \$76.6 million, involving procurement of various supplies, equipment, and services for the Department of Defense and the Agency for Economic Development; and 1 contract for \$12.0 million, which prepresented partial conversion to barter of an Atomic Energy Commission dollar contract to buy uranium. The use of U.S. surplus agricultural commodities instead of U.S. dollars is advantageous to the U.S. balance of payments.

Wheat exports under the barter program advanced \$51.0 million from a year earlier to \$62.2 million in 1963-64. Major countries of destination were Brazil (\$29.3 million), the Republic of South Africa (\$8.2 million), and Peru (\$7.2 million).

No cotton was shipped under barter contracts in 1962-63; but, under the more favorable terms for the sale of cotton from Government-owned stocks under this program than those in effect for the previous year, exports of cotton reached \$20.3 million. Principal recipients of cotton were the Philippines (\$6.2 million) and China--Taiwan (\$5.8 million).

Exports of corn under the barter program amounted to \$9.3 million compared with \$19.0 million a year earlier. Shipments included \$4.8 million to Spain

and \$1.8 million to Ireland. Exports of tobacco totaled \$8.5 million compared with \$12.4 million in 1962-63 and included shipments of \$3.6 million to West Germany and \$2.7 million to the United Kingdom.

Shipments under the long-term supply and dollar credit sales program authorized by Title IV of P.L. 480 totaled \$46.5 million, \$11.4 million below shipments for 1962-63. Exports of wheat, vegetable oils (principally soybean oil), rice, cotton, and tobacco made up over 90 percent of the total.

Major recipients of the \$19.4 million exports of wheat were Iraq (\$9.0 million), Portugal (\$5.1 million), Colombia (\$2.0 million), and Chile (\$1.6 million). Principal countries of destination of the \$7.9 million of vegetable oil shipments were Yugoslavia (\$4.5 million), and Colombia (\$2.6 million). Rice shipments in the amount of \$6.3 million went to the Dominican Republic (\$3.8 million) and the Ryukyu Islands (\$2.5 million). Yugoslavia received cotton in the amount of \$5.7 million under Title IV.

Exports of agricultural commodities under Agency for International Development (AID) programs totaled \$23.5 million, including \$17.7 million under commodity (non-project) programs and \$5.8 million under economic development loans. Four-fifths of the exports of agricultural commodities under AID programs went to countries of Latin America and Africa.





# Export Fact Sheet

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FISCAL YEAR 1963-64

U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal year 1963-64 reached an alltime record. Value totaled \$6,076 million, 20 percent above the previous year's \$5,078 million. Volume advanced by 20 percent over the previous year's record. The export value was equivalent to 16 percent of the \$36,925 million cash receipts from farm marketings in 1963.

One out of every 4 harvested acres produced for export. The output of 80 million acres of U.S. cropland moved abroad in 1963-64. The export market provided a market for three-fourths of the wheat production; two-thirds of the rice; three-fifths of the nonfat dry milk; half of the dry edible peas; over two-fifths of the tallow, soybeans, and hops; a third of the cotton, rye, and prunes; around a fourth of the lard, dried whole milk, and tobacco; and a fifth of the raisins, dry edible beans, and cottonseed; and one-sixth of the grain sorghums, and barley.

The United States is the world's largest exporter of farm products. U.S. farmers in 1964 supplied over one-fifth of world agricultural exports. U.S. agricultural exports in 1963-64 required financing, inland transportation, storage, and ocean transportation for 55 million long tons of cargo, enough to fill over 1.5 million freight cars or 5,500 cargo ships. In moving these exports, an average of 15 shiploads departed each day.

Exports are assisted by Government programs. Of the \$6.1 billion of U.S. exports in 1963-64, a record \$4.5 billion were commercial sales for dollars and \$1.6 billion moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs (foreign currency sales, donations, barter and long term supply and dollar credit sales). Moreover, so that products such as wheat, wheat flour, cotton, rice, nonfat dry milk, butter, butteroil, flaxseed, linseed oil, and some tobacco could compete in world markets, the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) made export payments to exporters in cash or in kind and sold stocks at less than domestic prices. An estimated \$2.3 billion benefited from such export payment assistance: \$1.4 billion as commercial sales for dollars and \$0.9 billion under Government-financed export programs. This export assistance in the form of export payments and sales below domestic prices is estimated at about \$800 million. The latter amount is not included in the value of agricultural exports. Last year's payments of \$800 million were about one-third above those of recent years, due mainly to larger sales of wheat and flour and cotton.

Recent export gains stemmed mainly from dollar sales. Nearly all of the \$1 billion export gain in fiscal year 1963-64 resulted from larger dollar sales. In the past 3 years, about 97 percent of the rise was in commercial sales for dollars, and 3 percent in P.L. 480 and AID programs. Exports under programs and commercial sales are shown in table 9.

Over 60 percent of exports go to 10 countries. Although U.S. agricultural exports go to over 150 countries around the world, 61 percent of the \$6,076 million of exports in 1963-64 were destined for 10 countries (table 10). The top 5 country markets were Japan, Canada, United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and West Germany. Chief market area was Europe, which includes the European Economic Community (\$1,333 million), the European Free Trade Association (\$720 million), and the European Soviet Bloc (\$312 million); Europe was followed by Asia (\$1,851 million), Canada (\$618 million), Latin America (\$536 million), Africa (\$379 million), and Oceania (\$47 million). Exports to Canada include shipments of grains and soybeans (\$161 million) for storage in Canada and for finishing the loading of vessels moving through the St. Lawrence Seaway en route to foreign ports, largely in the Netherlands, United Kingdom, and UAR (Egypt).

Table 9.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value of commercial sales for dollars and Government programs, years ended June 30, 1951-64

Year ended June 30	Total exports	Commercial sales for dollars <u>1/</u>	Under Government programs <u>2/</u>
-- Million dollars --			
1951 .....	3,411	2,215	1,196
1952 .....	4,053	3,430	623
1953 .....	2,819	2,369	450
1954 .....	2,936	2,331	605
1955 .....	3,144	2,278	866
1956 .....	3,496	2,129	1,367
1957 .....	4,728	2,771	1,957
1958 .....	4,003	2,752	1,251
1959 .....	3,719	2,465	1,254
1960 .....	4,517	3,207	1,310
1961 .....	4,946	3,374	1,572
1962 .....	5,142	3,482	1,660
1963 .....	5,078	3,536	1,542
1964 .....	6,076	4,514	1,562

1/ Commercial sales for dollars include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) credits for relatively short periods; (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less-than-domestic market prices; and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.

2/ Sales for foreign currency, barter, and donations.

Table 10.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by country of destination,  
fiscal year 1963-64

Country	Not adjusted for		Adjusted for exports	
	exports to Canada		to Canada for	
	for storage, etc. <u>1/</u>		storage, etc. <u>1/</u>	
	Rank	Value	Rank	Value
		Million		Million
		dollars		dollars
Japan .....	1	742.1	1	747.4
Canada .....	2	618.3	4	457.0
United Kingdom .....	3	448.3	2	477.2
The Netherlands .....	4	413.2	3	468.4
West Germany .....	5	410.1	5	414.3
India .....	6	400.9	6	400.9
Italy .....	7	216.7	7	221.9
UAR (Egypt) .....	8	161.4	8	173.0
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	9	150.5	9	158.3
France .....	10	142.3	10	143.3
Other .....		2,371.8		2,413.9
Total .....		6,075.6		6,075.6

1/ Exports of grains and soybeans to Canada for storage pending their use to finish loading vessels moving through the St. Lawrence Seaway destined for foreign ports.

Exports by commodities, fiscal year 1963-64 (except where noted otherwise)

WHEAT      New record for grain and grain equivalent of flour; 850 million bushels valued at \$1,519 million; 57 percent (quantity) moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs.  
Exports were 75 percent of 1963 wheat production and over two-fifths of world grain trade.

FEED      New export record for combined volume of corn, barley, oats, and  
GRAINS      grain sorghums: 16.1 million metric tons, including major products, valued at \$850 million; 10 percent (value) moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs.  
Exports were 23 percent of 1963 feed grain sales by farmers and about half of world feed grain trade. U.S. corn exports were the largest on record; and grain sorghums, second largest.

COTTON      Exports of 5.1 million running bales valued at \$670 million; 21 percent (quantity) moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs.  
Exports were 32 percent of U.S. 1963 cotton production and about 30 percent of world cotton trade.

SOYBEANS New export record of 188 million bushels valued at \$516 million; less than 1 percent (quantity) moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs.  
Although included under the price support program, soybeans moved abroad without export payment, because world prices have been above domestic prices.  
Exports were 27 percent (41 percent including bean equivalent of oil) of the U.S. 1963 soybean crop and around 90 percent of world soybean trade (calendar year 1963).

TOBACCO Exports of 532 million pounds (export weight) valued at \$421 million; 10 percent (quantity) moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs.  
Exports were 30 percent of free world tobacco trade (calendar year 1963). Value of tobacco was at an alltime high in fiscal year 1964.

FRUITS AND PREPARATIONS Exports of \$274 million; less than 1 percent (value) moved under Government programs.  
Export value was about one-fifth of U.S. 1963 commercial sales. It included \$123 million fresh fruits, \$67 million canned fruits, \$43 million dried fruits, and \$36 million fruit juices.

RICE New export record of 31.8 million bags (milled basis) valued at \$217 million, 47 percent (quantity) moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs.  
Exports were 64 percent of 1963 rice production and over one-sixth of world rice trade (calendar year 1963).

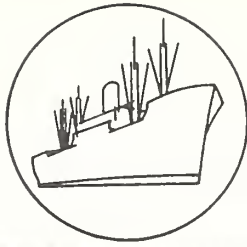
DAIRY PRODUCTS Exports valued at \$203 million; three-fourths (value) moved under Government programs.  
Exports were about 1 percent of U.S. milk output (calendar year 1963) and they included 1,315 million pounds of nonfat dry milk, 131 million pounds of cheese, 144 million pounds of butter, 64 million pounds of condensed sweetened milk, and 45 million pounds of evaporated unsweetened milk.

VEGETABLES AND PREPARATIONS Exports of \$164 million; less than 1 percent (value) moved under Government-financed programs.  
Exports were about 8 percent of U.S. commercial sales. They included \$49 million fresh vegetables, \$50 million dry peas and beans, and \$33 million canned vegetables.

SOYBEAN AND COTTONSEED OIL Exports of 1,504 million pounds (68 percent soybean oil and 32 percent cottonseed oil) valued at \$159 million; 49 percent (quantity) moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs. Exports included 17 million pounds not separately reported in official Bureau of the Census trade statistics.  
Exports were one-fifth of 1963 oil production; soybean and cottonseed oil represented about 90 percent of world exports of these products (calendar year 1963).



TALLOW AND GREASES	New export record of 2.2 billion pounds valued at \$151 million; 16 percent (value) moved under Government programs. Exports were more than two-fifths of U.S. production and over two-thirds of world trade (calendar year 1963).
HIDES AND SKINS	Export record of 15.4 million pieces valued at \$82 million. Exports were over two-fifths of U.S. 1963 output (calendar year 1963).
POULTRY PRODUCTS	Exports of \$78 million of poultry and poultry products; less than 4 percent (value) moved under Government programs. Exports included 231 million pounds poultry meat, 8 million dozen hatching eggs, 27 million day-old chicks, and 4.4 million pounds egg solids.
LARD	Exports of 668 million pounds valued at \$63 million; less than 2 per- cent value moved under Government-financed programs. Exports were 28 percent of U.S. lard production and two-thirds of world lard trade (calendar year 1963).
VARIETY MEATS	Record exports of 187 million pounds valued at \$38 million. Exports were about 9 percent of U.S. 1963 output (calendar year 1963). Exports were mainly beef and pork livers and beef tongues.



# Import Fact Sheet

FISCAL YEAR 1963-64

U.S. agricultural imports rose 5 percent (value) in fiscal year 1963-64. U.S. imports of agricultural products totaled \$4,095 million in fiscal year 1963-64 compared with \$3,911 million in the previous year. Volume declined by 3 percent, with a 7 percent drop in supplementary items more than offsetting a 2 percent rise in complementary products. The increase in value resulted mainly from larger imports of complementary (noncompetitive) products, since imports of supplementary (partially competitive) commodities were about equal to the previous year. Imports of supplementary commodities totaled \$2,224 million compared with the previous year's \$2,208 million. Complementary items rose to \$1,871 million from \$1,669 million.

The United States is the world's second largest agricultural importing country. The United States took about one-sixth of world agricultural imports in 1963. The United Kingdom is the world's leading importer of agricultural commodities, taking \$5 billion annually in recent years; West Germany is the third largest importer of farm products (\$3.9 billion) and Japan is fourth (about \$2.5 billion).

Per capita imports of farm products have changed relatively little since the 1920's. In 1925-29 the United States imported agricultural products at the rate of \$19 per capita compared with about \$21.50 in 1963-64. The import quantity index rose to 110 (1957-59=100) in fiscal year 1963-64 from an average of 91 in 1925-29, a rise of 21 percent. Upward price movements have accounted for three-fourths of the rise in value since the 1920's.

Supplementary commodities accounted for 54 percent of the value of U.S. agricultural imports in 1963-64. In the previous year they accounted for 57 percent. During the 1950's the average share was 44 percent. Supplementary imports during the past 3 years have risen to over half of the agricultural total due primarily to larger purchases of cattle, meat, vegetables, copra, and tobacco as well as a sharp rise in sugar prices. Imports of meat and meat products, the major factor in the rise, accounted for nearly one-fourth of the supplementary total in 1963-64 compared with only 10 percent during the 1950's. Fruits and vegetables came mostly from Canada and Mexico, in greatest amounts during winter and early spring months. Imports of commodities such as cheese specialties, certain types of hides and skins, short harsh Asiatic cotton, and various types of oriental tobacco, represented varieties or types not produced in the United States or not produced in large enough volume to meet domestic demand. Other important supplementary commodities were sugar, vegetable oil, nuts, and grains.

Complementary commodities accounted for 46 percent of total agricultural imports in 1963-64. They were 43 percent in the previous year. During the 1950's an average of 56 percent of agricultural imports consisted of complementary items -- those not produced in commercial volume in the United States. In the past 3 years, such complementary items accounted for less than half of the agricultural total. Complementary items were coffee, crude natural rubber, cocoa beans, carpet wool, bananas, tea, spices, and cordage fibers. A small volume of bananas and coffee is produced in Hawaii.

Imports may be restricted under certain conditions. Imports of agricultural commodities may be regulated under specified conditions. For example, when imports render ineffective or materially interfere with price support or stabilization programs conducted by USDA, Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, provides that such imports may be restricted by the imposition of a quota or a fee in addition to the import duty. Commodities currently controlled under Section 22 are wheat, wheat products, cotton, certain cotton wastes and cotton produced in any stage preceding spinning into yarn (picker lap), certain manufactured dairy products, and peanuts. Sugar imports are regulated by quotas under the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, to provide a stable market for domestic sugar. The 1962 amendments provide for a larger share of the U.S. market for domestic producers. Moreover, all agricultural imports must meet U.S. requirements of health, sanitation, and quarantine.

Imports of certain meats may be regulated under specified conditions, as provided in P.L. 88-482. This law provides controls for fresh, frozen, or chilled meat of cattle and goats and sheep (except lambs), beginning with calendar year 1965, for any year when imports would otherwise rise 10 percent or more above an adjusted base quota. The base quota is set by the law at 725,400,000 pounds. However, before each year begins, the Secretary of Agriculture will adjust this quantity up or down by the same percentage that he estimates the average annual domestic commercial production of these commodities during that year and the 2 preceding years is above or below average production for the 1959-63 period.

Certain supplying countries have placed voluntary controls on shipments of certain products to the United States. These products are Colby cheese, Junex, frozen cream, and meat. Dairy quotas were first put into effect during 1963-64. Imports of Colby cheese are limited to an estimated 11.2 million pounds, Junex to 2.2 million pounds, and frozen cream to 1.5 million gallons. (Junex is a butterfat-sugar product containing not more than 44 percent butterfat). Voluntary meat agreements were signed between the United States and Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, and Mexico in 1964 to limit exports of beef, veal, and mutton to the U.S. market through 1966. In 1966, renegotiations of the agreements will be undertaken. The agreements are designed to prevent further expansion of imports at recent rapid rates, but at the same time they will permit the supplying countries to share equitably with U.S. domestic producers in the growth of the U.S. market.

Import duties averaged relatively low for U.S. agricultural imports. About half of the agricultural imports, including nearly all of the complementary commodities, were free of duty in fiscal year 1963-64. For the rest, which were dutiable, the ad valorem equivalent of all duties averaged 10 percent.

The ad valorem figure for agricultural imports -- free and dutiable -- averaged 6 percent. (Ad valorem equivalent is determined by dividing the duties collected by the value of the imports.)

Over half of agricultural imports come from 10 countries. U.S. imports of agricultural commodities come from more than 150 countries. In fiscal year 1963-64, 54 percent came from 10 of these countries. They shipped half of the supplementary as well as complementary imports taken by the United States. A number of major suppliers were the newly developing countries with predominantly agricultural economies. Brazil continued to be the major supplier, with \$514 million. Lower prices for a number of complementary commodities have resulted in a substantial decline in the value of imports coming from many countries producing complementary products (table 11).

#### Supplementary Imports in Fiscal Year 1963-64

CANE SUGAR	3.6 million short tons valued at \$539 million, mainly from the Philippines, Peru, Mexico, Dominican Republic, Australia, and Brazil. Sugar accounted for 13 percent of agricultural imports. Sugar imports accounted for 39 percent of U.S. consumption in 1963-64 and about one-fifth of world sugar imports.
MEATS	Beef, 1,066 million pounds valued at \$343 million, mainly from Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, and Argentina. Pork, 206 million pounds valued at \$126 million, mainly from Europe, especially Denmark, the Netherlands, and Poland. Total meat imports included manufacturing-type boneless beef, canned (including corned) beef, specialty pork items, and canned hams. Meat imports accounted for 8 percent of U.S. red meat production and 13 percent of U.S. agricultural imports.
DUTIABLE CATTLE	606,000 head valued at \$47 million, down sharply from the previous year. Most dutiable cattle are from Mexico and Canada, with Mexico supplying about three-fourths. Cattle imports were 2 percent of U.S. slaughter and 1 percent of U.S. farm product imports. Imported dutiable cattle were mainly stockers and feeders imported by U.S. farmers and ranchers for fattening.
VEGETABLE OILS AND OILBEARING MATERIALS	Oil equivalent of 1.1 billion pounds valued at \$154 million, practically all from the Philippines, Brazil, Argentina, Republic of the Congo, and Italy. Imports included copra, sesame seed, cacao butter, and coconut, castor, tung, olive, and palm kernel oils. These oils have special characteristics needed by U.S. industry. Imports of vegetable oils and materials account for around 8 percent of U.S. vegetable oil consumption and 4 percent of U.S. agricultural imports.
FRUITS AND PREPARATIONS	\$121 million, highest on record, mostly specialized commodities or supplements to off-season production.



Table 11.--U.S. agricultural imports by country of origin,  
fiscal year 1963-64

Country	Supplementary	Complementary	Total
-- Million dollars --			
Brazil .....	76	438	514
Philippines .....	272	9	281
Mexico .....	205	74	279
Australia .....	252	---	252
Colombia .....	6	217	223
Canada .....	166	8	174
New Zealand .....	118	44	162
Dominican Republic ..	87	36	123
Argentina .....	99	24	123
Indonesia .....	2	94	96
Other .....	941	927	1,868
Total .....	2,224	1,871	4,095

Main sources were Mexico, Canada, Philippines, Spain, Japan, and Taiwan.

Imports included brined olives, fresh and canned tomatoes, canned pineapple, and mandarin oranges.

Total imports equaled 8 percent of U.S. cash receipts from fruit marketings and 3 percent of agricultural imports.

#### TOBACCO

166 million pounds valued at \$103 million, principally from Greece and Turkey, consisting mainly of oriental types for blending, cigar filler, and scrap.

Imports account for one-tenth of U.S. tobacco use and 3 percent of U.S. agricultural imports.

#### APPAREL WOOL

131 million pounds, valued at \$101 million, down sharply from the previous year, mainly from Australia, Union of South Africa, Argentina, and New Zealand.

The National Wool Act of 1954 supported prices to encourage domestic production. Domestic output has risen slightly, but lower wool use and greater use of synthetics have done more to cut imports.

Apparel wool imports account for about 43 percent of U.S. consumption of apparel wool and 2 percent of agricultural imports.

#### VEGETABLES AND PREPARATIONS

\$98 million, about one-fourth above the average of the past 5 years. Half were vegetables imported in winter and spring months, principally from Mexico.

Imports included fresh tomatoes, other fresh vegetables, tapioca, and canned tomatoes. Most fresh vegetables were imported during winter months.

Imports were about equal to 5 percent of cash receipts from vegetable marketings and 2 percent of U.S. agricultural imports.

DAIRY PRODUCTS \$57 million, principally cheese from Switzerland, Denmark, the Netherlands, New Zealand, and Italy; and casein from Argentina. Dairy products made up 1 percent of all U.S. agricultural imports. Cheese imports constituted 5 percent of U.S. consumption. Certain cheese imports are regulated by Section 22 quotas.

GRAINS AND PREPARATIONS \$46 million, up from the previous year, principally barley and wheat from Canada. Most barley imports are used for malting purposes in the United States. Wheat and wheat product imports are regulated by quotas. Imports of grains and preparations were 1 percent of cash receipts from grain marketings and 1 percent of U.S. agricultural imports.

COTTON 136,000 bales valued at \$24 million, mainly long staple, except for short harsh Asiatic cotton. Imports are regulated by quotas. Cotton imports, mainly from Egypt and Mexico, were less than 1 percent each of U.S. consumption and farm imports. Prior to 1962, imports of picker lap were relatively large, but Government regulations under Section 22 reduced these imports.

#### Complementary Imports in Fiscal Year 1963-64

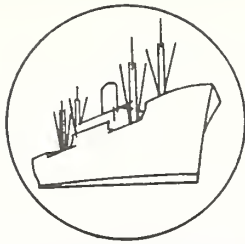
COFFEE 3.3 billion pounds valued at \$1,121 million, more than three-fourths from Latin America, mainly Brazil and Colombia. Africa has been gaining as an important supplier of coffee to the United States, mainly from the Gold Coast, Angola, and Ethiopia. Coffee accounted for 27 percent of agricultural imports. The United States buys over half the world coffee exports. The United States is a member of the International Coffee Agreement, which includes both consuming and producing countries as members. Principal objectives of the agreement are to stabilize coffee prices and to provide a more orderly marketing system for the international movement of coffee.

RUBBER 853 million pounds valued at \$185 million, sharply below the 1950-59 average, practically all from Asia and Liberia. Crude natural rubber accounted for 5 percent of agricultural imports. Crude natural rubber accounts for around one-fourth of rubber used in the United States compared with about two-fifths in the early 1950's. The United States buys about one-sixth of the world's rubber exports.

COCOA BEANS 536 million pounds valued at \$122 million. Principal suppliers were Ghana, Brazil, and Nigeria, which supplied 61 percent of U.S. imports. Cocoa beans equaled 3 percent of agricultural imports. The United States buys one-third of world cocoa bean exports.

CARPET WOOL 182 million pounds valued at \$110 million, mainly from Argentina, New Zealand, Pakistan, Syria, and Iraq.  
Carpet wool makes up 3 percent of agricultural imports.  
Wool accounts for only 47 percent of the surface fibers used in carpet manufacturing because of increased use of man-made fibers.

BANANAS 3.5 billion pounds valued at \$93 million. Main suppliers are Ecuador, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, and Guatemala.  
Bananas accounted for 2 percent of agricultural imports. The United States buys over two-fifths of world banana exports.



## Export Highlights

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### EXPORTS TO THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY, JULY-SEPTEMBER 1964

U.S. exports of farm products to the European Economic Community (EEC) totaled \$308 million in July-September 1964 compared with \$261 million for the same months in 1963. The increase resulted from gains for commodities subject to the EEC system of variable levies and those not subject to the variable levies (table 12).

The variable-levy commodities advanced to \$98 million in July-September from \$80 million for the like period a year earlier. A sharp rise occurred in shipments of feed grains, with smaller gains for rice, rye, pork, turkeys, and canned poultry. Shipments of wheat and flour, and broilers declined from a year earlier. Variable levies dominated the drop in exports of wheat flour, broilers, and fryers to the EEC. Imports of turkeys were only slightly above the level of the previous year. The declines in wheat grain shipments reflected improved grain harvests in the EEC area in 1964 over 1963, when production was down sharply and quality was down substantially.

Agricultural commodities exported to the EEC have been classified as variable-levy and non-variable-levy commodities for identification purposes. This classification is designed to show the overall change in these commodities rather than to measure the impact of the variable levies on U.S. exports. Factors other than the levies may have played a part in some of the commodity shifts.

Exports of commodities not subject to variable levies rose to \$210 million in July-September 1964 from \$181 million a year earlier. A substantial part of the increase resulted from large shipments of cotton to the EEC in July, the final month of the 1963-64 marketing year. Other gains occurred for soybeans, tallow, variety meats, and vegetable oils. Most other non-variable-levy commodities declined slightly in the July-September period, including fruits and vegetables, and tobacco. Less tobacco was shipped because of larger world production, especially in Rhodesia, and the relatively high level of U.S. leaf stocks in the EEC area.



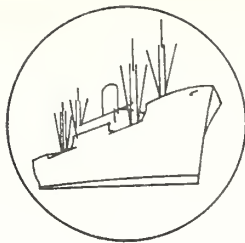
Table 12.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community: Value  
by commodity, September and July-September 1962-64 1/

Commodity	September			July-September		
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
-- <u>1,000 dollars</u> --						
<u>Variable levy commodities <u>2/</u>:</u>						
Feed grains .....	21,781	18,410	30,863	66,980	51,955	76,258
Wheat grain .....	4,788	5,167	2,818	10,529	12,076	8,506
Wheat flour <u>3/</u> .....	972	577	583	1,365	3,029	1,159
Rice, milled .....	394	265	623	2,137	1,853	2,245
Rye grain .....	4,874	448	1,121	9,362	897	1,287
Lard .....	188	175	209	240	522	304
Pork, except variety meats ..	19	16	15	47	42	129
Poultry and eggs:						
Broilers and fryers .....	1,661	1,296	895	5,617	3,599	2,399
Stewing chickens .....	399	661	447	1,558	1,435	1,086
Turkeys .....	1,376	1,935	2,080	2,107	3,339	3,462
Other fresh poultry .....	62	35	79	131	86	167
Canned poultry .....	160	184	325	319	486	1,009
Eggs .....	138	111	76	540	836	315
Total poultry and eggs ..	3,796	4,222	3,902	10,272	9,781	8,438
Total .....	36,812	29,280	40,134	100,932	80,155	98,326
<u>Non-variable levy commodities:</u>						
Cotton, excluding linters ...	7,401	17,023	10,199	16,013	31,634	35,165
Fruits and vegetables .....	10,438	10,702	10,575	28,083	28,625	25,228
Soybeans .....	4,407	4,889	11,728	23,175	24,114	28,908
Tallow .....	1,830	2,500	2,400	5,398	6,148	7,189
Tobacco, unmanufactured ....	9,709	12,568	13,855	32,194	33,141	31,381
Variety meats .....	1,341	1,549	2,594	3,775	4,713	7,271
Vegetable oils, expressed ...	331	423	1,772	1,507	1,378	5,849
Other .....	13,645	16,553	25,097	33,726	51,111	68,641
Total .....	49,102	66,207	78,220	143,871	180,864	209,632
Total EEC .....	85,914	95,487	118,354	244,803	261,019	307,958

1/ Compiled from U.S. Bureau of the Census data.

2/ Classified for identification of commodities subject to the variable levies which were put into effect on July 30, 1962. The classification is designed to show the overall change in exports of these commodities rather than to measure the impact of the variable levies on exports of these commodities.

3/ Exports of wheat flour to Italy include donations under Titles II and III of P.L. 480.



# Import Highlights

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JULY-SEPTEMBER 1964

U.S. agricultural imports for consumption in July-September 1964 fell to \$970 million from \$1,025 million in the like period of 1963. The decline resulted from a 13 percent drop in supplementary (partially competitive) products, principally beef and sugar. Part of the supplementary decline was offset by a 6 percent gain in complementary (noncompetitive) imports, mainly coffee, bananas, cocoa, and crude natural rubber (table 13).

## Supplementary Imports

Imports of supplementary products fell to \$520 million in July-September 1964 from \$601 million a year earlier. Sharp declines occurred in imports of cane sugar and beef and veal. Part of the decline in sugar resulted from a sharp drop in world prices, reflecting increased world production. Imports of beef and veal were down substantially from Australia and New Zealand. These countries have been shipping more to Western Europe, which has a meat shortage. Other declines in supplementary imports were noted for dutiable cattle and unmanufactured cotton. There were gains in imports of apparel wool, barley, oilbearing materials and products, vegetables, and unmanufactured tobacco.

## Complementary Imports

Imports of complementary products increased to \$450 million from \$424 million. The gain resulted mainly from larger imports of bananas, coffee, crude natural rubber and cocoa beans. Imports of bananas and coffee reflected higher prices; quantities were below the level of a year earlier. Imports of cocoa beans and crude natural rubber increased both in quantity and value. Carpet wool imports declined by 35 percent, mainly reflecting lower U.S. mill demand and greater synthetic fiber use in carpet manufacturing.

Table 13.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Value by commodity,  
July-September 1963 and 1964

Commodity	July-September		Change
	1963	1964	
	-- Million dollars --		Percent
<u>Supplementary</u>			
Animals and animal products:			
Animals, live .....	6	6	0
Dairy products .....	12	14	+17
Hides and skins .....	15	20	+33
Meats and meat products .....	155	105	-32
Wool, apparel .....	18	25	+39
Other .....	15	15	0
Total animals, etc. ....	221	185	-16
Cotton, excluding linters .....	18	10	-44
Fruits and preparations .....	21	23	+10
Grains and preparations .....	8	10	+25
Nuts and preparations .....	17	19	+12
Oilseeds and products .....	13	12	-8
Sugar, cane .....	187	134	-28
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	25	31	+24
Vegetables and preparations .....	12	14	+17
Other .....	79	82	+4
Total supplementary .....	601	520	-13
<u>Complementary</u>			
Bananas .....	20	36	+80
Coffee .....	244	253	+4
Cocoa beans .....	26	31	+19
Rubber, crude, natural .....	43	52	+21
Tea .....	13	13	0
Wool, carpet .....	34	22	-35
Other .....	44	43	-2
Total complementary .....	424	450	+6
Total imports .....	1,025	970	-5

Table 14. --- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,  
August 1963 and 1964 and July-August 1963 and 1964

Commodity exported	Unit	August 1/		July-August 1/	
		1963	1964	1963	1964
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		Thousands	1,000 dollars	Thousands	1,000 dollars
<b>ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS</b>					
<b>Animals, live:</b>					
Cattle .....	No.	3	1,256	872	5
Poultry, live -					
Baby chicks .....	No.	2,097	656	553	1,383
Other live poultry .....	Lb.	399	124	195	248
Other .....		2/	281	495	2/
Total animals, live .....		---	2,317	2,115	---
<b>Dairy products:</b>					
Anhydrous milk fat .....	Lb.	2,291	1,156	1,800	3,904
Butter (except dehydrated) .....	Lb.	6,526	2,900	2,784	10,624
Cheese, including donations .....	Lb.	1,099	445	334	2,146
Infants' and dietetic foods, chiefly milk -	Lb.	1,567	820	716	3,441
Milk -					
Condensed sweetened .....	Lb.	5,814	1,362	1,634	10,981
Dried whole .....	Lb.	4,705	2,186	493	6,450
Evaporated, unsweetened, incl. donations .....	Lb.	6,905	934	483	11,465
Nonfat dry, including donations .....	Lb.	107,183	8,793	7,993	219,192
Other .....		2/	315	422	2/
Total dairy products .....		---	18,902	16,799	---
<b>Fats, oils, and greases:</b>					
Lard .....	Lb.	64,798	5,477	4,593	117,185
Tallow, edible .....	Lb.	574	50	68	604
Other edible fats, oils, and greases .....	Lb.	589	95	143	1,244
Tallow, inedible .....	Lb.	122,075	7,796	11,651	272,880
Other inedible fats, oils, and greases .....	Lb.	15,174	1,156	2,375	43,280
Total fats, oils, and greases .....	Lb.	203,210	14,574	18,830	435,203
<b>Meat and meat products:</b>					
Beef and veal .....	Lb.	2,677	1,083	1,327	4,624
Pork .....	Lb.	6,528	1,861	1,666	14,665
Sausage casings .....	Lb.	2,447	1,184	732	4,322
Variety meats .....	Lb.	12,735	2,481	4,150	24,168
Other (including meat extracts) .....	Lb.	1,021	463	408	2,364
Total meat and products (except poultry) .....	Lb.	25,408	7,080	8,284	50,143
<b>Poultry products:</b>					
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved ..	Lb.	597	633	566	1,143
Eggs in the shell -					
Hatching .....	Doz.	607	547	557	1,216
Other .....	Doz.	402	134	37	820
Poultry meat -					
Chickens, fresh or frozen .....	Lb.	13,360	3,646	2,777	25,445
Turkeys, fresh or frozen .....	Lb.	3,534	1,312	1,156	4,821
Other, fresh or frozen .....	Lb.	287	104	207	800
Canned .....	Lb.	2,228	512	403	1,274
Total poultry products .....		---	6,888	5,063	---

Continued -



Table 14. — U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,  
August 1963 and 1964 and July-August 1964 and 1964 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	August 1/		July-August 1/	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1963	1964	1963	1964
<b>Other animal products:</b>					
Feathers, crude .....	Lb.	120	188	131	222
Gelatin, edible .....	Lb.	259	206	722	514
Hair, raw or dressed, new .....	Lb.	595	613	242	1,108
Hides and skins, raw (except furs) 3/ .....	No.	1,133	1,320	8,032	2,091
Honey .....	Lb.	3,798	562	111	5,342
Wool, unmanufactured .....	C.Lb.	800	105	117	1,524
Other .....	---	2/	1,051	2/	1,479
Total other animal products .....	---	---	9,951	---	18,845
Total animals and animal products .....	---	---	59,712	---	116,331
<b>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS</b>					
<b>Cotton, unmanufactured:</b>					
Cotton .....	R.Bale:	274	120	330	816
Linters .....	R.Bale:	28	11	61	30
Total cotton and linters .....	R.Bale:	302	131	518	846
<b>Fruits and preparations:</b>					
<b>Canned -</b>					
Fruit cocktail .....	Lb.	13,525	2,132	2,355	15,139
Peaches .....	Lb.	31,745	3,511	2,829	28,498
Pears .....	Lb.	566	303	62	486
Pineapples .....	Lb.	10,050	1,475	2,397	20,678
Other .....	Lb.	2,878	5,448	862	4,853
Total canned fruits .....	Lb.	58,764	64,076	82,711	86,398
<b>Dried -</b>					
Prunes .....	Lb.	5,336	4,004	895	9,766
Raisins and currants .....	Lb.	6,102	1,095	1,574	12,260
Other .....	Lb.	747	894	240	1,319
Total dried fruits .....	Lb.	12,185	13,670	2,709	23,345
<b>Fresh -</b>					
Apples .....	Lb.	3,549	4,607	411	6,138
Berries .....	Lb.	1,198	917	216	3,632
Grapefruit .....	Lb.	5,689	10,797	820	15,820
Grapes .....	Lb.	16,449	15,417	1,998	25,449
Lemons and limes .....	Lb.	37,940	23,821	1,774	68,508
Oranges and tangerines .....	Lb.	37,166	44,163	4,035	85,565
Pears .....	Lb.	2,346	6,316	621	3,110
Other .....	Lb.	32,889	30,799	1,960	90,205
Total fresh fruits .....	Lb.	137,226	136,837	11,835	298,427
<b>Fruit juices -</b>					
Grapefruit .....	Gal.	200	186	247	643
Orange .....	Gal.	513	521	1,419	1,431
Other .....	Gal.	977	1,031	1,187	2,582
Total fruit juices .....	Gal.	1,690	1,738	2,853	4,656
Frozen fruits (including specialties) .....	Lb.	1,833	2,013	369	3,440
Other .....	---	2/	474	666	2/
Total fruits and preparations .....	---	---	25,724	---	50,029

Continued -

Table 14.—U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,  
August 1963 and 1964, and July-August 1963 and 1964. — Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	August 1/				July-August 1/			
		1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<b>Grains and preparations:</b>									
<b>Feed grains and products —</b>									
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	4,019	3,139	3,858	3,266	5,462	4,921	5,153	5,213
Corn grain, including donations (56 lb.)	Bu.	26,527	41,951	36,748	56,318	62,082	74,744	84,761	100,584
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	6,142	7,897	7,955	8,897	15,019	20,525	18,423	23,866
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	1,145	598	750	383	2,646	873	1,881	584
Total feed grains	M.Ton	534	1,243	49,320	68,874	2,116	2,540	110,218	128,567
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	210	243	428	495	447	418	913	854
Corn grits and hominy	Lb.	2,552	4,126	109	173	6,506	7,613	277	317
Cornmeal and corn flour, incl. donations	Cwt.	314	662	1,364	2,534	670	849	2,844	3,250
Cornstarch	Lb.	5,397	6,649	433	554	10,753	15,051	886	1,178
Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats	Lb.	525	483	84	44	1,423	852	206	74
Total feed grains and products	M.Ton	971	1,411	51,738	72,774	2,195	2,636	115,244	135,640
<b>Rice —</b>									
Milled, including donations	Lb.	96,967	78,604	6,762	5,886	341,250	200,639	22,945	14,642
Paddy or rough	Lb.	32	75	3	8	438	386	41	37
Total rice (milled basis)	Lb.	96,988	78,633	6,765	5,894	341,535	200,850	22,986	14,679
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	503	161	640	206	1,141	281	1,460	373
Wheat and flour, including donations —									
Wheat grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	47,868	44,730	87,766	80,402	99,388	97,491	179,168	172,122
Wheat flour, wholly of U. S. wheat	Cwt.	3,058	4,277	14,052	18,409	5,424	6,449	24,246	27,161
Total wheat and flour	Bu.	54,901	54,567	101,818	98,811	111,862	112,324	203,414	199,283
Bakery products	Lb.	987	1,190	399	470	1,844	2,465	723	985
Other	—	2/	2/	1,605	1,544	2/	2/	2,761	2,519
Total grains and preparations	—	---	---	162,945	179,699	---	---	346,688	353,479
<b>Oilseeds and products:</b>									
<b>Oils, edible and inedible —</b>									
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	23,724	75,339	3,160	9,049	41,722	96,537	5,466	11,459
Soybean oil	Lb.	87,005	132,130	10,420	13,911	169,206	259,212	19,075	26,916
Other	Lb.	12,538	31,132	1,741	3,660	26,521	60,250	3,571	7,044
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	123,267	238,601	15,321	26,620	237,449	415,999	28,112	45,419
<b>Oilseeds —</b>									
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	488	1,312	1,444	3,747	728	1,854	2,164	5,284
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	11,766	13,741	31,259	34,973	26,020	25,652	69,434	56,139
Other	Lb.	94,510	45,689	4,087	1,912	125,180	71,694	5,514	3,093
Total oilseeds	—	---	---	36,790	40,632	---	---	77,112	74,516
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)	S.Ton	104	191	8,147	13,570	225	314	17,646	25,308
Total oilseeds and products	—	---	---	60,238	80,822	---	---	122,870	145,332
<b>Tobacco, unmanufactured:</b>									
Burley	Lb.	4,645	3,211	3,872	2,336	6,623	7,154	5,515	4,785
Cigar wrapper	Lb.	258	510	492	1,666	773	832	1,392	2,641
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	1,211	1,277	589	601	2,786	1,807	1,467	870
Flue-cured	Lb.	31,218	21,301	26,332	17,822	57,348	46,420	45,527	38,794
Maryland	Lb.	314	872	236	799	2,146	1,404	1,376	1,261
Other	Lb.	2,287	1,351	734	888	3,572	3,569	1,434	1,871
Total tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	40,033	28,522	32,255	24,132	73,245	61,276	56,711	50,231

Continued —

Table 14.— U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,  
August 1963 and 1964 and July-August 1963 and 1964 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	August 1/		July-August 1/	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1963	1964	1963	1964
		Thousands	1,000 dollars	Thousands	1,000 dollars
<b>Variables and preparations:</b>					
Canned -					
Asparagus .....	Lb.	6,057	5,417	1,387	1,354
Soups .....	Lb.	1,181	1,052	224	190
Tomato juice .....	Lb.	1,111	1,311	104	132
Tomato paste .....	Lb.	1,107	440	224	88
Tomato sauce for cooking purposes .....	Lb.	64	99	12	149
Other .....	Lb.	4,161	4,339	548	602
Total canned vegetables .....	Lb.	13,681	12,658	2,495	2,378
Dry, ripe beans, including donations .....	Lb.	13,327	20,681	1,120	1,601
Dry, ripe peas (excluding cow and chick) ..	Lb.	9,849	15,159	728	945
Fresh -					
Lettuce .....	Lb.	6,032	3,298	230	166
Onions .....	Lb.	3,838	6,280	191	271
Potatoes, white .....	Lb.	3,249	5,887	131	262
Tomatoes .....	Lb.	6,277	6,279	448	496
Other .....	Lb.	8,954	10,026	542	524
Total fresh vegetables .....	Lb.	28,350	31,770	1,542	1,719
Frozen vegetables (including specialties) ..	Lb.	2,148	1,316	413	248
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated .....	Lb.	978	795	467	313
Vegetable seasonings .....	Lb.	251	309	216	220
Other .....	Lb.	2/	2/	1,180	1,417
Total vegetables and preparations .....		---	---	8,161	8,841
<b>Other vegetable products:</b>					
Coffee .....	Lb.	2,433	1,159	3,050	1,699
Drugs, herbs, roots, crude .....	Lb.	479	369	421	350
Essential oils, natural .....	Lb.	380	642	1,228	1,202
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal): S.Ton:					
Flavoring sirups for beverages .....	Gal.	117	124	690	676
Hops .....	Lb.	782	650	657	394
Nursery and greenhouse stock .....	Lb.	2/	2/	381	400
Nuts and preparations .....	Lb.	3,835	9,939	694	1,646
Seeds, field and garden .....	Lb.	7,726	3,145	1,141	836
Spices .....	Lb.	283	226	193	208
Other, including donations .....	Lb.	2/	2/	8,284	8,546
Total other vegetable products .....		---	---	22,977	20,115
Total vegetable products .....		---	---	348,976	357,162
<b>TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS .....</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EXPORTS .....</b>					
<b>TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES .....</b>					

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Reported in value only.

3/ Excludes the number of "other hides and skins," reported in value only.



Table 15.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,  
September 1963 and 1964 and July-September 1963 and 1964

Commodity exported	Unit	September 1/		July-September 1/	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1963	1964	1963	1964
		Thousands	1,000 dollars	Thousands	1,000 dollars
<b>ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS</b>					
<b>Animals, live:</b>					
Cattle .....	No.	3	1,539	8	3,765
Poultry, live -					
Baby chicks .....	No.	2,992	646	6,703	5,771
Other live poultry .....	Lb.	200	96	1,000	2,029
Other .....	Lb.	2/	333	2/	344
Total animals, live .....		---	2,614	---	941
					1,459
					7,107
<b>Dairy products:</b>					
Anhydrous milk fat .....	Lb.	3,566	1,094	7,470	6,174
Butter (except dehydrated) .....	Lb.	6,450	2,037	17,074	22,650
Cheese, including donations .....	Lb.	775	391	322	2,338
Infants' and dietetic foods, chiefly milk -	Lb.	998	661	4,440	4,176
Milk -					
Condensed sweetened .....	Lb.	5,882	3,874	16,664	16,058
Dried whole .....	Lb.	2,635	1,421	9,085	9,465
Evaporated, unsweetened, incl. donations ..	Lb.	10,128	5,316	21,593	11,783
Nonfat dry, including donations .....	Lb.	77,543	87,182	246,735	283,174
Other .....	Lb.	2/	389	2/	470
Total dairy products .....		---	15,213	---	50,776
					50,730
<b>Fats, oils, and greases:</b>					
Lard .....	Lb.	53,199	4,464	170,384	138,484
Tallow, edible .....	Lb.	302	30	906	1,630
Other edible fats, oils, and greases .....	Lb.	445	67	1,648	82
Tallow, inedible .....	Lb.	147,653	9,795	470,534	1,842
Other inedible fats, oils, and greases .....	Lb.	11,533	16,508	573,166	260
Total fats, oils, and greases .....	Lb.	213,092	264,514	1,367	27,462
					30,523
					5,552
					50,458
<b>Meat and meat products:</b>					
Beef and veal .....	Lb.	2,824	1,012	7,458	9,312
Pork .....	Lb.	9,674	2,580	24,338	16,549
Sausage casings .....	Lb.	1,134	972	6,351	6,957
Variety meats .....	Lb.	10,663	2,391	34,821	3,071
Other (including meat extracts) .....	Lb.	1,705	443	5,571	7,100
Total meat and products (except poultry) ..	Lb.	26,406	7,403	76,569	1,960
					24,520
<b>Poultry products:</b>					
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved ..	Lb.	277	273	1,420	1,506
Eggs in the shell -					
Hatching .....	Doz.	628	572	1,644	1,796
Other .....	Doz.	396	153	1,216	475
Poultry meat -					
Chickens, fresh or frozen .....	Lb.	14,261	12,707	39,707	37,172
Turkeys, fresh or frozen .....	Lb.	6,017	6,440	10,836	12,670
Other, fresh or frozen .....	Lb.	317	614	1,117	1,888
Canned .....	Lb.	2,302	1,966	5,454	6,247
Total poultry products .....		---	7,309	---	10,721
					18,227

Continued -



Table 15.— U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,  
September 1963 and 1964 and July-September 1963 and 1964 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	September 1/			July-September 1/		
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
<b>Other animal products:</b>							
Feathers, crude .....	Lb.	94	126	104	75	293	327
Gelatin, edible .....	Lb.	210	239	604	592	724	1,804
Hair, raw or dressed, new .....	Lb.	481	189	182	170	2,405	654
Hides and skins, raw (except furs) 2/ .....	No.	1,015	1,505	5,861	7,610	3,106	16,197
Honey .....	Lb.	3,490	720	549	134	8,632	1,745
Wool, unmanufactured .....	C. lb.	1,627	419	1,634	450	3,151	3,100
Other .....	—	2/	2/	1,088	1,630	2/	3,367
Total other animal products .....	—	---	---	10,922	10,861	---	28,468
Total animals and animal products .....	—	---	---	57,516	61,415	---	174,247
<b>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS</b>							
<b>Cotton, unmanufactured:</b>							
Cotton .....	R. Bale:	361	184	41,304	23,911	618	1,031
Linters .....	R. Bale:	22	23	623	598	84	52
Total cotton and lintners .....	R. Bale:	383	207	41,927	24,509	902	1,083
<b>Fruits and preparations:</b>							
<b>Canned -</b>							
Fruit cocktail .....	Lb.	20,640	22,915	3,242	5,193	41,325	52,057
Peaches .....	Lb.	47,503	55,601	5,032	6,035	83,044	93,454
Pears .....	Lb.	705	619	134	92	1,459	1,104
Pineapples .....	Lb.	10,327	18,586	1,430	2,695	31,005	46,525
Other .....	Lb.	3,610	2,831	663	538	3,463	1,466
Total canned fruits .....	Lb.	82,785	110,615	10,597	14,556	165,490	211,466
<b>Dried -</b>							
Prunes .....	Lb.	7,360	6,617	1,412	1,249	17,146	15,228
Raisins and currants .....	Lb.	9,487	14,275	1,844	2,659	21,748	26,660
Other .....	Lb.	1,259	1,766	565	526	3,676	3,689
Total dried fruits .....	Lb.	18,106	22,658	3,791	4,434	41,570	47,577
<b>Fresh -</b>							
Apples .....	Lb.	9,825	15,402	990	1,400	15,965	22,197
Berries .....	Lb.	1,204	1,681	227	336	4,896	7,593
Grapefruit .....	Lb.	8,578	4,450	602	345	24,198	22,829
Grapes .....	Lb.	29,754	44,738	2,468	3,006	56,202	69,440
Lemons and limes .....	Lb.	27,637	14,165	2,316	1,140	96,345	68,700
Oranges and tangerines .....	Lb.	21,632	17,440	2,047	1,711	107,157	88,073
Pears .....	Lb.	4,345	6,472	530	530	7,455	15,144
Other .....	Lb.	6,418	6,283	565	697	93,823	90,935
Total fresh fruits .....	Lb.	111,653	112,840	9,632	10,073	410,080	395,712
<b>Fruit juices -</b>							
Grapefruit .....	Gal.	206	134	188	163	350	637
Orange .....	Gal.	343	547	957	1,380	1,775	1,655
Other .....	Gal.	1,065	921	762	1,036	3,675	3,638
Total fruit juices .....	Gal.	1,614	1,602	1,887	2,579	6,300	5,930
Frozen fruits (including specialties) .....	Lb.	1,322	597	231	185	4,701	3,637
Other .....	—	2/	2/	606	596	2/	1,286
Total fruits and preparations .....	—	---	---	20,051	32,453	---	76,715

Continued -

Table 15.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,  
September 1963 and 1964 and July-September 1963 and 1964 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	September 1/				July-September 1/			
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
		Thousands	1,000 dollars	Thousands	1,000 dollars	Thousands	1,000 dollars	Thousands	1,000 dollars
<b>Grains and preparations:</b>									
Feed grains and products -									
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	5,261	5,600	4,907	5,819	10,723	10,521	10,060	11,032
Corn grain, including donations (56 lb.)	Bu.	27,670	39,283	39,078	53,275	89,752	114,027	123,839	153,859
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	6,477	7,779	8,007	9,357	21,496	28,304	26,430	32,943
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	724	735	495	495	3,369	1,609	2,376	1,079
Total feed grains	M.Ton.	993	1,328	52,487	68,946	3,108	3,868	162,705	198,913
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	283	387	569	757	730	805	1,483	1,611
Corn grits and hominy	Lb.	3,078	5,251	133	231	9,584	12,864	410	548
Cornmeal and corn flour, incl. donations	Cwt.	270	345	1,167	1,309	940	1,011	4,011	4,559
Cornstarch	Lb.	4,176	6,980	360	690	14,929	22,031	1,246	1,868
Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats	Lb.	479	470	80	39	1,903	1,322	285	113
Total feed grains and products	M.Ton.	1,027	1,375	54,796	71,972	3,221	4,010	170,140	207,612
Rice -									
Milled, including donations	Lb.	86,670	160,620	5,904	10,424	428,120	361,259	28,848	25,066
Paddy or rough	Lb.	30	0	3	0	469	386	44	37
Total rice (milled basis)	Lb.	86,589	160,620	5,907	10,424	428,424	361,510	28,892	25,103
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	1,212	882	1,559	1,155	2,353	1,163	3,019	1,529
Wheat and flour, including donations -									
Wheat grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	52,267	61,329	90,050	110,440	151,654	156,820	269,218	282,561
Wheat flour, wholly of U. S. wheat	Cwt.	3,292	3,273	12,934	13,721	8,716	9,722	37,180	40,883
Total wheat and flour	Bu.	59,539	68,657	102,984	124,161	171,702	161,181	306,398	323,444
Bakery products	Lb.	577	1,592	414	638	2,720	4,057	1,137	1,642
Other	Lb.	---	---	818	1,255	2/	2/	3,560	3,776
Total grains and preparations		---	---	166,478	209,628	---	---	513,157	563,108
<b>Oils and oil products:</b>									
Oils, edible and inedible -									
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	21,516	43,664	2,845	5,015	65,238	140,201	6,310	16,474
Soybean oil	Lb.	142,677	124,808	16,334	14,032	311,383	384,019	35,509	40,848
Other	Lb.	7,666	27,523	1,178	3,577	34,187	87,773	4,751	10,621
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	171,859	195,995	20,257	22,624	409,598	511,993	46,570	68,043
Oilseeds -									
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	443	1,704	1,311	4,904	1,171	3,556	2,475	10,188
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	7,174	11,043	19,169	29,822	33,154	56,695	98,603	95,962
Other	Lb.	103,267	42,341	4,064	1,761	228,447	114,036	9,578	4,854
Total oilseeds		---	---	24,544	36,488	---	---	101,656	111,004
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)	S.Ton.	104	184	8,301	13,762	329	498	26,037	39,160
Total oilseeds and products		---	---	53,192	71,874	---	---	176,063	218,207
<b>Tobacco, manufactured:</b>									
Burley	Lb.	4,367	6,446	5,230	5,395	10,691	13,749	6,744	10,180
Cigar wrapper	Lb.	650	444	2,151	1,370	1,423	1,276	3,544	4,011
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	642	3,465	34	1,757	3,427	5,253	1,810	2,636
Flue-cured	Lb.	55,205	54,124	48,234	47,364	112,554	100,544	93,761	86,158
Maryland	Lb.	1,176	2,907	916	1,517	3,312	3,671	2,295	2,778
Other	Lb.	2,082	2,375	617	1,030	5,659	5,544	2,051	2,871
Total tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	64,187	69,111	55,495	58,403	136,076	130,587	112,205	108,634

Continued -

Table 15.— U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,  
September 1963 and 1964 and July-September 1963 and 1964 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	September 1/				July-September 1/			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
<u>Vegetables and preparations:</u>									
Canned -									
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Asparagus .....	Lb.	4,045	5,492	952	1,322	20,565	15,432	4,992	3,886
Soups .....	Lb.	1,040	1,691	197	300	3,818	3,968	724	716
Tomato juice .....	Lb.	1,908	1,760	179	179	5,787	5,567	499	557
Tomato paste and puree .....	Lb.	2,374	1,515	471	300	4,260	2,541	857	512
Tomato sauce for cooking purposes .....	Lb.	58	295	8	40	163	443	22	60
Other .....	Lb.	4,747	4,425	650	651	12,629	12,501	1,690	1,828
Total canned vegetables .....	Lb.	14,172	15,198	2,453	2,792	47,222	40,472	8,784	7,559
Dry, ripe beans, including donations .....	Lb.	34,599	29,628	2,670	2,310	109,925	81,798	8,419	6,377
Dry, ripe peas (excluding cow and chick) ..	Lb.	20,190	28,992	1,466	1,322	33,938	53,390	2,453	2,825
Fresh -									
Lettuce .....	Lb.	7,756	6,223	274	303	19,134	14,384	318	667
Onions .....	Lb.	4,956	3,454	245	143	17,315	17,052	811	685
Potatoes, white .....	Lb.	2,753	1,247	66	62	54,664	35,930	1,179	1,590
Tomatoes .....	Lb.	8,410	6,285	449	520	27,121	25,793	2,359	2,239
Other .....	Lb.	11,106	10,190	600	603	36,803	35,406	2,004	1,992
Total fresh vegetables .....	Lb.	34,461	29,399	1,634	1,631	155,037	128,565	7,261	7,193
Frozen vegetables (including specialties) ..	Lb.	3,661	815	596	132	7,571	5,450	1,365	636
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated .....	Lb.	676	893	295	420	3,144	3,304	1,444	1,377
Vegetable seasonings .....	Lb.	200	343	163	281	713	1,399	617	954
Other .....	Lb.	2/	2/	1,061	1,364	2/	2/	3,539	4,100
Total vegetables and preparations .....	---	---	---	10,300	10,252	---	---	33,882	31,101
Other vegetable products:									
Coffee .....	Lb.	1,790	2,264	2,252	3,512	6,195	5,329	7,493	7,594
Drugs, herbs, roots, crude .....	Lb.	329	292	436	437	1,253	931	1,254	1,029
Essential oils, natural .....	Lb.	568	642	1,091	1,408	1,634	2,049	3,453	4,296
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal) S.Ton:		105	90	6,405	5,698	301	227	18,167	15,006
Flavoring sirups for beverages .....	Gal.	84	76	488	398	285	328	1,761	1,657
Hops .....	Lb.	237	418	142	263	1,174	1,527	910	957
Nursery and greenhouse stock .....	Lb.	2/	2/	450	725	2/	2/	1,147	1,401
Nuts and preparations .....	Lb.	4,114	2,750	1,661	2,521	13,462	28,563	3,330	6,117
Seeds, field and garden .....	Lb.	4,652	2,434	1,166	922	17,159	11,117	3,336	3,045
Spices .....	Lb.	167	332	135	199	741	845	578	664
Other, including donations .....	Lb.	2/	2/	6,377	7,825	2/	2/	19,914	24,159
Total other vegetable products .....	---	---	---	22,833	34,306	---	---	61,355	69,365
Total vegetable products .....	---	---	---	374,676	432,425	---	---	1,077,683	1,199,770
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS .....									
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EXPORTS .....									
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES .....									

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Reported in value only.

3/ Excludes the number of 'other hides and skins,' reported in value only.



Table 16.-- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,  
August 1963 and 1964 and July-August 1963 and 1964

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	August 1/				July-August 1/			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS									
Animals, live:									
Cattle, dutiable .....	No.	17	9	1,621	1,281	42	19	3,637	2,169
Cattle, free (for breeding) .....	No.	2	1	499	456	3	3	1,068	590
Horses .....	No.	2/	2/	279	375	1	1	770	770
Other (including live poultry) .....	---	3/	3/	72	60	3/	3/	129	152
Total animals, live .....	---	---	---	2,471	2,172	---	---	5,614	4,081
Dairy products:									
Butter .....	Lb.	98	53	32	27	125	74	45	37
Cheese -									
Blue-mold .....	Lb.	179	303	89	150	374	489	182	244
Cheddar .....	Lb.	18	21	7	8	106	70	57	32
Edam and Gouda .....	Lb.	317	394	137	181	622	616	270	284
Pecorino .....	Lb.	454	1,011	197	587	1,529	1,824	669	1,057
Swiss .....	Lb.	1,266	1,283	651	705	2,687	2,420	1,390	1,347
Other .....	Lb.	1,525	1,567	738	811	4,170	2,726	1,654	1,442
Total cheese .....	Lb.	3,759	4,579	1,819	2,442	9,488	8,145	4,222	4,406
Casein or lactarene .....	Lb.	8,715	8,497	1,571	1,548	17,368	16,233	3,111	2,994
Other .....	---	3/	3/	56	120	3/	3/	225	174
Total dairy products .....	---	---	---	3,478	4,137	---	---	7,603	7,611
Hides and skins, raw (except furs):									
Calf skins .....	Lb.	650	810	251	311	1,363	1,700	554	658
Cattle hides .....	Lb.	1,662	917	156	139	3,485	2,371	361	343
Goat and kid skins .....	Lb.	2,483	1,327	1,530	914	4,529	3,229	2,851	2,141
Sheep and lamb skins .....	Lb.	3,324	3,761	1,447	2,144	10,873	10,845	4,576	5,908
Other 1/ .....	Lb.	2,643	3,534	1,168	1,627	5,790	7,426	2,500	3,794
Total hides and skins, raw .....	Lb.	10,762	10,349	4,552	5,135	26,040	25,571	10,842	12,844
Meat and meat products:									
Beef and veal -									
Fresh, chilled, or frozen .....	Lb.	104,519	78,637	32,434	24,953	202,487	120,396	63,677	38,457
Other .....	Lb.	11,205	8,627	3,474	3,127	23,381	18,577	7,404	6,574
Total beef and veal .....	Lb.	115,724	87,264	35,908	28,080	225,868	138,973	71,081	45,031
Mutton, goat, and lamb .....	Lb.	4,954	1,468	1,117	362	11,939	4,617	2,690	1,087
Pork -									
Fresh, chilled, or frozen .....	Lb.	2,867	2,952	1,077	1,069	5,505	5,818	1,988	2,120
Hams and shoulders, canned cooked .....	Lb.	9,239	10,332	6,655	6,900	23,386	21,972	16,400	14,537
Other .....	Lb.	2,228	2,610	1,325	1,500	5,437	5,928	3,035	4,325
Total pork .....	Lb.	14,334	15,894	9,057	9,478	34,328	33,718	21,424	20,982
Sausage casings .....	---	3/	3/	1,814	1,415	3/	3/	3,450	3,072
Other (including meat extracts) .....	Lb.	7,252	5,647	2,194	1,258	13,923	11,201	4,389	2,622
Total meat and products (except poultry):	---	---	---	50,090	40,593	---	---	103,034	72,794
Poultry products:									
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved ..	Lb.	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	4	2/	2
Eggs in the shell .....	Doz.	36	43	49	35	67	107	89	99
Poultry meat .....	Lb.	2	6	2	10	10	10	22	32
Total poultry products .....	---	---	---	51	45	---	---	111	132

Continued

Continued -



Table 16.--- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, August 1963 and 1964 and July-August 1963 and 1964 - Continued

Commodity Imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	August 1/				July-August 1/			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
<b>Wool, unmanufactured (except free in bond):</b>									
40's to 56's .....	G.Lb.	1,424	1,769	1,000	1,000	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	dollars
Finer than 56's .....	G.Lb.	5,379	7,659	3,286	3,286	3,128	4,422	1,566	3,143
Other wools .....	G.Lb.	1,532	1,418	1,348	1,323	11,685	13,950	7,858	10,973
Total wool, unmanufactured .....	G.Lb.	8,335	10,846	5,633	5,633	3,731	2,822	3,377	2,760
<b>Other animal products:</b>									
Bones, hoofs, and horns, unmanufactured .....	---	3/	2/	206	120	3/	3/	446	324
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared .....	Lb.	417	214	1,376	795	747	538	2,326	2,003
Fats, oils, greases, edible and inedible .....	---	3/	3/	82	93	3/	2/	114	242
Feathers, crude .....	Lb.	221	322	396	442	491	721	918	1,094
Gelatin, edible .....	Lb.	560	533	284	267	1,234	596	594	478
Hair, unmanufactured .....	Lb.	1,143	650	684	616	2,084	1,894	1,406	1,406
Honey .....	Lb.	132	287	26	37	520	662	84	88
Other .....	---	3/	3/	808	739	3/	3/	1,709	1,812
Total other animal products .....	---	---	---	3,862	3,111	---	---	7,502	7,447
Total animals and animal products .....	---	---	---	70,437	63,832	---	---	147,807	121,726
<b>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS</b>									
<b>Cotton, unmanufactured (480 lb.):</b>									
Cotton .....	Bale	79	49	16,546	9,957	82	51	16,814	10,154
Linters .....	Bale	23	16	456	379	46	34	1,027	797
Total cotton and linters .....	Bale	102	65	17,002	10,336	128	85	17,841	10,951
<b>Fruits and preparations:</b>									
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.) .....	Bu.	7	7	19	22	21	24	86	99
Berries .....	Lb.	7,501	5,381	1,056	932	12,410	9,688	1,870	1,521
Dates .....	Lb.	406	64	56	5	541	78	70	6
Figs .....	Lb.	473	216	36	17	1,766	489	100	39
Grapes (40 lb.) .....	Cu.Ft.	5	11	22	38	20	35	86	101
Melons .....	Lb.	530	46	15	2/	1,375	1,797	26	38
Olives in brine .....	Gal.	814	1,408	1,224	1,866	1,781	2,724	2,828	3,482
Oranges, mandarin, canned .....	Lb.	4,746	5,629	976	1,178	10,155	10,786	2,089	2,245
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved .....	Lb.	9,893	15,397	1,154	1,721	18,296	25,818	2,118	2,912
Pineapple juice .....	Gal.	394	1,051	141	442	1,035	2,030	375	800
Other .....	---	3/	3/	2,061	2,020	3/	3/	4,334	4,057
Total fruits and preparations .....	---	---	---	6,760	8,241	---	---	13,582	15,300
<b>Grains and preparations:</b>									
Barley grain (48 lb.) .....	Bu.	239	904	321	1,076	509	1,712	681	2,016
Barley malt .....	Lb.	10,466	8,643	509	421	20,551	20,566	1,035	1,007
Corn grain (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	186	73	302	75	268	109	339	213
Oats grain (32 lb.) .....	Bu.	272	135	215	112	888	229	693	199
Rice .....	Lb.	298	23	21	5	315	63	23	14
Rye grain (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	2	82	2	118	2	82	2	118
Wheat grain for domestic use (60 lb.) .....	Bu.	231	128	425	89	253	128	463	90
Wheat flour .....	Lb.	2	0	2/	0	2	0	2/	0
Other .....	---	3/	3/	1,297	1,477	3/	3/	2,177	2,572
Total grains and preparations .....	---	---	---	3,082	3,373	---	---	5,413	6,229

Continued

Continued -

Table 16.-- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,  
August 1963 and 1964 and July-August 1963 and 1964 - Continued

Commodity imported		August 1/		Value		Quantity		July-August 1/		Value		Quantity	
SUPPLEMENTARY		1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
Unit		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
<b>Nuts and preparations:</b>													
Almonds .....	Lb.	4,766	4,532	877	1,012	7,596	10,319	1,459	2,253	0	63	1,000	1,000
Brazil nuts .....	Lb.	7,241	5,996	2,738	2,970	13,997	11,921	5,487	5,753				
Cashew nuts .....	Lb.	12,880	11,531	1,593	1,498	23,797	25,224	2,912	3,194				
Coconut meat, fresh, frozen, or prepared ..	Lb.	358	183	192	87	1,222	973	652	508				
Pistache nuts .....	Lb.	3/	3/	292	205	3/	3/	471	469				
Other .....	---	---	---	5,592	5,792	---	---	10,981	12,212				
Total nuts and preparations .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---				
<b>Oilseeds and products:</b>													
<b>Oils, edible and inedible -</b>													
Cacao butter .....	Lb.	1,340	623	709	296	2,153	2,401	1,138	1,192				
Carnauba wax .....	Lb.	855	997	303	390	2,319	1,664	903	668				
Castor oil .....	Lb.	12,903	7,830	1,404	788	18,697	13,365	2,078	1,341				
Coconut oil .....	Lb.	46,181	68,793	4,889	8,667	84,833	104,200	8,969	12,942				
Olive oil, edible .....	Lb.	2,213	5,507	864	1,474	4,328	11,863	1,825	3,042				
Palm oil .....	Lb.	723	1,008	68	106	723	1,008	68	106				
Palm kernel oil .....	Lb.	6,025	9,270	757	1,137	11,935	21,433	1,485	2,582				
Tung oil .....	Lb.	2,064	3,791	718	775	5,386	7,943	1,502	1,539				
Other .....	Lb.	1,628	1,401	385	269	3,282	3,396	736	682				
Total oils (except essential) .....	Lb.	73,932	99,220	10,097	13,911	133,656	167,273	19,104	24,094				
<b>Oilseeds -</b>													
Copra .....	Lb.	56,448	56,896	4,101	4,563	88,816	103,219	6,530	8,176				
Sesame seed .....	Lb.	1,116	869	201	162	1,870	2,857	355	471				
Other .....	Lb.	3/	3/	195	122	3/	3/	336	192				
Total oilseeds .....	---	---	---	4,497	4,847	---	---	7,221	8,839				
Protein meal (oilcake and meal) .....	Lb.	3,719	9,503	118	256	15,514	13,058	481	356				
Total oilseeds and products .....	---	---	---	14,712	19,014	---	---	26,806	33,289				
<b>Sugar and related products:</b>													
Cane sugar .....	S.Ton.	409	278	62,512	33,926	836	656	126,858	83,634				
Molasses unfit for human consumption .....	Gal.	21,592	16,834	3,725	1,818	48,021	36,884	7,770	4,534				
Other .....	---	---	---	585	858	3/	3/	1,137	1,471				
Total sugar and related products .....	---	---	---	66,822	36,602	---	---	135,765	89,639				
<b>Vegetables and preparations:</b>													
Canned mushrooms .....	Lb.	1,166	1,100	600	568	2,167	2,273	1,124	1,190				
Canned tomatoes, tomato paste and sauce ...	Lb.	2,204	2,400	258	274	6,023	4,298	684	509				
Fresh or dried -	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---				
Cucumbers .....	Lb.	59	5	4	1	225	127	23	9				
Garlic .....	Lb.	1,776	1,816	258	241	2,648	2,646	370	334				
Onions .....	Lb.	1,227	522	69	43	3,373	1,777	192	175				
Potatoes, white .....	Lb.	0	5,775	0	3	0	6,202	0	21				
Tomatoes, natural state .....	Lb.	622	595	65	49	847	1,366	83	136				
Turnips and rutabagas .....	Lb.	2,976	3,446	74	79	3,093	7,215	76	91				
Pickled vegetables .....	Lb.	903	737	135	127	1,950	1,633	303	273				
Tapioca, tapioca flour, and cassava .....	Lb.	21,296	23,264	843	738	34,971	55,779	1,373	1,800				
Other .....	Lb.	3/	3/	1,575	1,675	3/	3/	3,132	3,537				
Total vegetables and preparations .....	---	---	---	3,881	3,798	---	---	7,360	8,075				
Continued													

Continued -

Table 16.— U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,  
August 1963 and 1964 and July-August 1963 and 1964 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	August 1/		Value		Quantity		July-August 1/	
		1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	Value
Other vegetable products:									
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal):	---			1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Hops .....	Lb.	1	0	886	1	3/	2	1,762	3
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured .....	L.Ton:	2	6	216	739	3/	6	802	1,427
Malt liquors .....	Gal.	1,772	2,042	2,025	2,269	3/	3,740	4,291	4,741
Nursery and greenhouse stock .....	---	3/	2/	1,337	2,516	3/	3/	1,358	2,547
Seeds, field and garden .....	---	3/	3/	1,539	648	3/	3/	2,706	1,426
Spices .....	Lb.	2,433	3,145	287	362	3/	5,287	547	687
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	Lb.	14,231	15,012	8,565	9,907	3/	29,088	29,872	19,926
Wines .....	Gal.	1,023	1,159	3,685	4,425	3/	2,074	7,402	8,725
Other .....	---	3/	3/	1,039	728	3/	3/	2,468	1,354
Total other vegetable products .....	---	---	---	19,580	22,892	---	---	38,442	43,737
Total vegetable products .....									
	---	---	---	137,541	110,048	---	---	256,590	219,342
TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS .....									
	---	---	---	207,978	173,880	---	---	404,397	341,068
COMPLEMENTARY									
Bananas .....	Lb.	307,248	244,961	7,244	10,845	3/	593,360	524,818	22,944
Coffee (including into Puerto Rico) .....	Lb.	249,894	189,302	76,722	77,739	3/	509,176	355,670	162,479
Coffee essences, substitutes and adulterants: .....	Lb.	555	506	704	750	3/	973	709	1,015
Cocoa or cacao beans .....	Lb.	37,506	60,057	8,429	12,835	3/	69,737	101,197	21,329
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared .....	Lb.	10,418	6,570	1,275	1,168	3/	18,492	2,523	2,740
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. ....	---	3/	3/	1,942	1,627	3/	3/	3,918	3,384
Essential or distilled oils .....	---	3/	3/	1,930	1,838	3/	3/	3,801	3,666
Fibers, unmanufactured .....	L.Ton:	13	11	3,293	2,747	3/	27	6,884	5,790
Rubber, crude .....	Lb.	70,960	87,449	16,476	18,089	3/	128,581	178,189	29,752
Silk, raw .....	Lb.	418	255	2,654	1,281	3/	647	4,140	3,628
Spices .....	Lb.	7,618	7,534	2,789	2,044	3/	14,881	16,354	5,270
Tea .....	Lb.	7,717	8,533	3,529	3,537	3/	17,210	18,925	7,581
Wool, unmanufactured (free in bond) .....	G.Lb.	20,184	9,065	11,313	5,423	3/	48,366	21,522	13,259
Other complementary agricultural products .....	---	3/	3/	434	1,351	3/	3/	857	2,230
TOTAL COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS .....									
	---	---	---	138,734	141,274	---	---	277,508	290,838
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS .....									
	---	---	---	346,712	315,154	---	---	681,905	631,906
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL IMPORTS .....									
	---	---	---	1,133,442	1,175,613	---	---	2,303,201	2,474,039
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES .....									
	---	---	---	1,480,154	1,490,767	---	---	2,985,106	3,105,945

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 500.

3/ Reported in value only.

4/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," reported in pieces only.



Table 17.-- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,  
September 1963 and 1964 and July-September 1963 and 1964

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	September 1/			July-September 1/		
		Quantity		Value	Quantity		Value
		1963	1964	1,000 dollars	1963	1964	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS							
Animals, live:							
Cattle, dutiable .....	No.	24	19	2,221	66	38	5,659
Cattle, free (for breeding) .....	No.	1	1	505	5	4	1,541
Horses .....	No.	2/	2/	421	1	1	1,202
Other (including live poultry) .....	---	3/	3/	61	3/	3/	108
Total animals, live .....	---	---	---	3,208	---	---	8,822
Dairy products:							
Butter .....	Lb.	56	69	31	181	143	76
Cheese -							
Blue-mold .....	Lb.	136	297	69	509	766	251
Cheddar .....	Lb.	224	18	73	331	86	130
Edam and Gouda .....	Lb.	674	783	301	1,295	1,399	571
Pecorino .....	Lb.	790	2,204	399	2,319	4,022	1,068
Swiss .....	Lb.	1,497	1,917	838	4,185	4,337	2,228
Other .....	Lb.	1,776	1,697	800	5,947	4,423	2,455
Total cheese .....	Lb.	5,097	6,916	2,480	15,084	15,061	6,703
Casein or lactarene .....	Lb.	8,421	11,551	1,581	25,790	27,784	4,692
Other .....	---	3/	3/	112	3/	3/	336
Total dairy products .....	---	---	---	4,204	---	---	11,607
Hides and skins, raw (except furs):							
Calf skins .....	Lb.	325	1,078	100	1,688	2,778	654
Cattle hides .....	Lb.	1,025	853	114	4,510	3,224	475
Goat and kid skins .....	Lb.	2,138	1,168	1,357	6,667	4,397	4,208
Sheep and lamb skins .....	Lb.	3,799	7,104	1,689	14,672	17,949	6,265
Other 4/ .....	Lb.	3,300	4,069	1,333	9,090	11,495	3,834
Total hides and skins, raw .....	Lb.	10,587	14,272	4,593	36,627	39,843	15,436
Meat and meat products:							
Beef and veal -							
Fresh, chilled, or frozen .....	Lb.	109,901	49,355	35,051	312,369	169,751	98,728
Other .....	Lb.	12,136	8,789	4,051	35,517	27,365	11,455
Total beef and veal .....	Lb.	122,037	58,144	39,102	347,906	197,116	110,183
Pork, goat, and lamb .....	Lb.	5,878	1,446	812	15,817	5,663	3,501
Pork -							
Fresh, chilled, or frozen .....	Lb.	2,519	3,091	960	8,024	8,910	2,966
Hams and shoulders, canned cooked .....	Lb.	10,179	12,207	6,786	33,564	34,179	23,545
Other .....	Lb.	2,057	2,595	1,153	7,495	8,522	4,189
Total pork .....	Lb.	14,755	17,893	8,919	49,083	51,611	30,343
Sausage casings .....	---	3/	3/	1,558	3/	3/	5,008
Other (including meat extracts) .....	Lb.	5,702	5,809	1,618	19,625	17,010	6,007
Total meat and products (except poultry) ..	---	---	---	52,009	---	---	155,042
Poultry products:							
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved ..	Lb.	2	1	2	?	5	2
Eggs in the shell .....	Doz.	151	160	80	218	267	170
Poultry meat .....	Lb.	74	8	51	84	18	73
Total poultry products .....	---	---	---	133	---	---	245

Continued

Continued -



Table 17.-- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,  
September 1963 and 1964 and July-September 1963 and 1964 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	September 1/			July-September 1/		
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
<b>Wool, unmanufactured (except free in bond):</b>							
40's to 56's .....	G.lb.	1,022	2,198	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Finer than 56's .....	G.lb.	4,150	7,502	1,595	5,507	2,485	4,739
Other wools .....	G.lb.	2,310	1,700	2,800	15,819	21,493	16,461
Total wool, unmanufactured .....	G.lb.	7,462	11,400	5,294	18,322	24,009	22,200
<b>Other animal products:</b>							
Bones, hoofs, and horns, unmanufactured .....	---	3/	223	133	204	3/	579
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared .....	Lb.	255	2/	824	794	1,000	3,150
Fats, oils, greases, edible and inedible ..	---	2/	2/	57	88	3/	172
Feathers, crude .....	Lb.	212	310	288	442	703	1,031
Gelatin, edible .....	Lb.	1,002	644	276	391	2,236	1,070
Hair, unmanufactured .....	Lb.	1,032	974	718	767	3,117	2,868
Honey .....	Lb.	86	472	14	65	606	98
Other .....	---	3/	3/	855	719	3/	2,530
Total other animal products .....	---	---	---	3,365	5,470	---	10,866
<b>Total animals and animal products .....</b>	---	---	---	72,806	63,057	---	220,613
<b>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS</b>							
<b>Cotton, unmanufactured (480 lb.):</b>							
Cotton .....	Bale	4	2	1,266	261	86	18,100
Linters .....	Bale	13	7	404	172	59	1,431
Total cotton and linters .....	Bale	17	9	1,690	433	145	19,531
<b>Fruits and preparations:</b>							
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.) .....	Bu.	24	18	112	74	46	198
Berries .....	Lb.	7,298	7,764	1,136	1,392	19,709	3,007
Dates .....	Lb.	0	8	0	2	541	70
Figs .....	Lb.	851	1,562	94	230	2,617	194
Grapes (40 lb.) .....	Cu.Ft.	27	0	30	0	47	117
Melons .....	Lb.	0	524	0	23	1,375	26
Olives in brine .....	Gal.	940	1,249	1,251	1,661	2,721	4,079
Oranges, mandarin, canned .....	Lb.	5,080	4,454	1,643	951	15,235	3,131
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved ..	Lb.	7,847	9,146	924	1,067	26,143	3,042
Pineapple juice .....	Gal.	641	1,568	400	513	1,676	775
Other .....	---	3/	3/	2,035	1,517	3/	6,367
Total fruits and preparations .....	---	---	---	7,025	7,450	---	21,006
<b>Grains and preparations:</b>							
Barley grain (48 lb.) .....	Bu.	283	753	368	974	793	1,049
Barley malt .....	Lb.	5,702	8,554	287	413	26,253	1,322
Corn grain (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	98	64	156	103	306	495
Oats grain (32 lb.) .....	Bu.	266	202	222	162	1,174	915
Rice .....	Lb.	436	34	30	11	751	53
Rye grain (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	2	196	3	218	4	5
Wheat grain for domestic use (60 lb.) .....	Bu.	275	106	530	203	528	992
Wheat flour .....	Lb.	0	0	0	0	2	0
Other .....	---	3/	3/	1,341	1,919	3/	3,519
Total grains and preparations .....	---	---	---	2,537	4,003	---	8,350

Continued -

Table 17.-- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,  
September 1963 and 1964 and July-September 1963 and 1964 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	September 1/				July-September 1/			
		1963		1964		1963		1964	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		Thousands	1,000 dollars	Thousands	1,000 dollars	Thousands	1,000 dollars	Thousands	1,000 dollars
<b>Nuts and preparations:</b>									
Almonds .....	Lb.	1	14	1	14	1	14	1	14
Brazil nuts .....	Lb.	5,151	4,553	893	1,143	12,747	14,871	2,352	3,356
Cashew nuts .....	Lb.	7,384	6,668	2,831	3,311	21,381	18,589	8,318	9,064
Coconut meat, fresh, frozen, or prepared ..	Lb.	11,806	11,363	1,457	1,519	35,603	36,587	4,369	4,714
Pistache nuts .....	Lb.	773	531	360	242	1,995	1,504	1,013	750
Other .....	Lb.	3/	3/	455	416	3/	3/	995	883
Total nuts and preparations .....		---	---	5,997	6,637	---	---	16,978	18,849
<b>Oilseeds and products:</b>									
Oils, edible and inedible -									
Cacao butter .....	Lb.	801	1,268	430	593	2,954	3,669	1,568	1,785
Carnauba wax .....	Lb.	1,200	501	417	237	3,519	2,165	1,320	905
Castor oil .....	Lb.	7,244	12,092	735	1,180	25,941	25,457	2,814	2,521
Coconut oil .....	Lb.	35,456	9,272	3,739	1,177	120,089	113,472	12,708	14,119
Olive oil, edible .....	Lb.	1,706	6,499	634	1,781	6,094	18,361	2,459	4,823
Palm oil .....	Lb.	0	636	0	63	723	1,644	66	169
Palm kernel oil .....	Lb.	4,245	9,613	502	1,193	16,178	31,046	1,987	3,776
Tung oil .....	Lb.	1,648	528	537	106	7,034	8,471	2,439	1,644
Other .....	Lb.	2,543	1,804	485	428	5,825	5,201	1,221	1,109
Total oils (except essential) .....	Lb.	54,701	42,213	7,479	6,753	188,357	209,486	26,584	30,851
Oilseeds -									
Copra .....	Lb.	49,952	45,806	3,611	3,775	138,768	149,027	10,140	11,955
Sesame seed .....	Lb.	1,456	1,147	216	266	3,327	4,004	573	679
Other .....	Lb.	3/	3/	123	119	2/	3/	460	311
Total oilseeds .....		---	---	3,952	4,106	---	---	11,173	12,945
Protein meal (oilcake and meal) .....	Lb.	6,210	5,297	199	142	21,724	18,355	686	498
Total oilseeds and products .....		---	---	11,630	11,006	---	---	38,437	44,284
<b>Sugar and related products:</b>									
Cane sugar .....	S.Ton	425	437	59,679	50,020	1,261	1,092	186,538	133,654
Molasses unfit for human consumption .....	Gal.	26,601	16,729	4,815	2,057	74,821	53,613	12,585	6,590
Other .....		3/	3/	486	613	3/	3/	1,621	2,085
Total sugar and related products .....		---	---	64,980	52,690	---	---	200,744	142,329
<b>Vegetables and preparations:</b>									
Canned mushrooms .....	Lb.	1,218	267	652	155	3,385	2,540	1,776	1,345
Canned tomatoes, tomato paste and sauce ..	Lb.	15,597	19,509	1,417	2,116	21,619	23,807	2,101	2,705
Fresh or dried -									
Cucumbers .....	Lb.	0	0	0	0	225	127	23	9
Garlic .....	Lb.	1,916	2,376	298	328	4,566	5,023	667	662
Onions .....	Lb.	397	112	16	12	3,771	1,869	206	196
Potatoes, white .....	Lb.	0	3,178	0	67	0	9,380	0	87
Tomatoes, natural state .....	Lb.	161	430	15	34	1,008	1,796	97	170
Turnips and rutabagas .....	Lb.	6,848	7,985	155	181	9,961	15,200	231	272
Pickled vegetables .....	Lb.	1,950	1,137	167	166	3,000	2,769	471	439
Tapioca, tapioca flour, and cassava .....	Lb.	15,103	22,620	749	627	54,073	78,399	2,123	2,627
Other .....	Lb.	3/	3/	1,600	2,372	3/	3/	4,731	5,911
Total vegetables and preparations .....		---	---	5,069	6,138	---	---	12,426	14,213

Continued -

Table 17.—U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,  
September 1963 and 1964 and July-September 1963 and 1964 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	September 1/				July-September 1/			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
Other vegetable products:				1,000	1,000			1,000	1,000
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal):				dollars	dollars			dollars	dollars
Hops .....	Lb.	3	0	3	0	5	39	6	18
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured .....	L.Ton:	8	2	1,420	314	14	14	2,228	1,740
Malt liquors .....	Gal.	1,486	2,115	1,709	2,293	5,270	6,366	6,000	7,034
Nursery and greenhouse stock .....		3/	3/	5,790	5,686	3/	3/	7,154	6,253
Seeds, field and garden .....		3/	3/	1,241	1,078	3/	3/	5,967	2,454
Spices .....	Lb.	3,733	1,977	419	235	9,050	7,984	700	922
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	Lb.	11,905	16,521	7,564	11,095	40,990	46,594	24,000	31,018
Wines .....	Gal.	1,169	1,306	4,545	5,225	3,243	3,559	11,747	13,954
Other .....		3/	3/	856	853	3/	3/	3,327	2,209
Total other vegetable products .....		---	---	24,278	28,114	---	---	62,722	71,551
Total vegetable products .....		---	---	123,606	116,471	---	---	300,196	345,813
TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS .....		---	---	196,412	179,528	---	---	600,809	520,590
COMPLEMENTARY									
Bananas .....	Lb.	256,768	296,655	6,127	13,463	850,128	621,473	20,341	36,407
Coffee (including into Puerto Rico) .....	Lb.	287,545	220,222	89,291	90,757	796,721	615,892	204,416	253,236
Coffee essences, substitutes and adulterants .....	Lb.	348	287	355	445	1,321	996	1,616	1,460
Cocoa or cacao beans .....	Lb.	43,167	44,138	9,677	9,229	112,904	145,335	25,582	30,558
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared .....	Lb.	12,110	10,750	2,439	2,194	30,602	27,190	4,962	4,934
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. ....		3/	3/	1,796	1,501	3/	3/	5,714	4,885
Essential or distilled oils .....		3/	3/	1,567	2,470	3/	3/	5,568	6,136
Fibers, unmanufactured .....	L.Ton:	14	10	3,994	2,519	40	31	10,878	8,309
Rubber, crude .....	Lb.	58,770	83,323	13,503	16,555	187,351	261,513	43,255	51,520
Silk, raw .....	Lb.	364	343	2,314	1,750	1,011	1,081	6,454	5,378
Spices .....	Lb.	6,336	9,244	2,126	3,688	21,219	25,598	7,395	8,958
Tea .....	Lb.	11,199	10,897	5,271	4,798	28,409	29,822	12,852	12,735
Wool, unmanufactured (free in bond) .....	G.Lb.	13,171	14,499	7,443	8,700	61,537	36,021	33,721	21,959
Other complementary agricultural products .....		3/	3/	818	964	3/	3/	1,675	3,225
TOTAL COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS .....		---	---	146,721	158,861	---	---	424,229	449,700
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS .....		---	---	343,133	338,389	---	---	1,025,039	970,296
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL IMPORTS .....		---	---	1,031,727	1,229,489	---	---	5,334,928	3,703,528
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES .....		---	---	1,374,860	1,567,878	---	---	4,359,967	4,673,824

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 500.

3/ Reported in value only.

4/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," reported in pieces only.







Table 18.-- U.S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country, fiscal year 1963-64 - Continued

Country	Agricultural			Country	Agricultural		
	Exports	Total	Imports		Exports	Total	Imports
			Thousand dollars				Thousand dollars
<b>Asia - Continued:</b>			--	<b>Africa - Continued:</b>			--
Afghanistan .....	9,416	1,147	133	Federal Rep. of Cameroon..	663	7,723	7,486
India .....	400,541	86,501	26,633	Other Western Equatorial ..			
Goa, Damao, and Diu .....	0	0	0	Africa - 4/ .....	61	1,052	1,052
Pakistan .....	138,308	19,537	6,100	Central Af. Rep. 5/ ..	0	492	492
Nepal .....	13	0	0	Gabon 5/ .....	43	447	447
Ceylon .....	4,417	33,371	33,319	Other Western Africa - 4/ ..	6,113	16,603	16,583
Burma .....	1,264	272	2	Mauritania 5/ .....	590	15	4
Thailand .....	12,746	24,090	15,179	Senegal 5/ .....	5,184	96	44
Viet-Nam .....	43,558	1,388	1,144	Guinea 5/ .....	4,456	1,746	1,729
Laos .....	1,737	19	0	Ivory Coast 5/ .....	3,430	33,363	33,337
Cambodia .....	388	5,668	5,668	Togo 5/ .....	206	2,108	2,108
Malaysia 3/ .....	11,821	74,612	71,769	Other W. Africa 5/ .....	411	818	818
Indonesia .....	18,855	95,935	93,588	Chana .....	8,304	44,108	44,108
Philippines .....	60,141	280,716	8,740	Nigeria .....	7,919	25,753	22,300
Macao .....	475	0	0	British West Africa and ..			
Other S. and S.E. Asia ..	1	81	60	Sierra Leone - 4/ .....	632	597	597
China .....	0	25	0	Sierra Leone 5/ .....	494	1,173	1,173
Outer Mongolia .....	0	3,556	220	Br. West Africa 5/ ..	82	10	10
North Korea .....	0	0	0	Ladeira Islands .....	1,409	117	0
Korea, Republic of .....	108,665	4,568	2,827	Angola .....	2,303	41,071	40,836
Hong Kong .....	51,111	2,665	244	Other W. Port. Africa ..	1,125	650	569
Taiwan .....	67,917	30,897	4,294	Liberia .....	8,065	22,354	22,354
Japan .....	742,165	46,614	24,123	Republic of the Congo; ..			
Nansei and Nanpo Islands ..	20,678	14	0	and Ruanda-Urundi - 4/ ..	22,807	19,527	17,237
Total Asia .....	1,851,379	752,886	309,710	Congo (Leopold.) 5/ ..	2,542	13,623	10,410
<b>Australia and Oceania:</b>				Burundi and Rwanda 5/ ..	28	434	434
Australia .....	38,543	252,432	474	Somali Republic .....	1,730	45,775	43,491
New Guinea .....	282	1,616	1,608	Ethiopia .....	75	182	0
New Zealand and W. Samoa ..	5,154	162,159	43,868	French Somaliland .....	192	347	331
British W. Pacific Is. ..	651	7,207	100	British East Africa and ..			
French Pacific Islands .....	1,170	120	99	Tanganyika - 4/ .....	1,297	32,373	32,203
Trust Terr. of Pacific Is. ..	1,455	0	0	Uganda 5/ .....	90	24,129	24,080
Total Australia and ..				Kenya 5/ .....	573	13,660	13,163
Oceania .....	47,255	423,534	46,149	Tanganyika 5/ .....	413	7,185	7,117
<b>Africa:</b>				Zanzibar 5/ .....	92	105	104
Morocco .....	27,168	2,236	1,093	Seychelles and Depend. ...	7	106	106
Algeria .....	43,252	251	187	Mauritius and Depend. ...	194	10,918	211
Tunisia .....	14,253	131	42	Mozambique .....	674	4,477	2,224
Libya .....	2,783	0	0	Malagasy Republic .....	458	13,681	13,609
United Arab Rep. (Egypt) ..	161,360	11,150	104	Rep. of South Africa .....	34,429	45,784	1,131
Sudan .....	7,067	1,476	129	N.Rhodesia, S.Rhodesia, ..			
Canary Islands .....	4,210	1	0	and Nyasaland .....			
Other Spanish Africa .....	148	79	79		1,420	3,474	1,525
				Total Africa .....	378,752	451,400	365,057
				Total all countries .....	6,074,454	4,095,707	1,871,105
							2,224,602

1/ Less than \$500. 2/ Not available by countries. 3/ Effective January 1, 1964. Includes the former Federation of Malaya and State of Singapore. 4/ July-December only. 5/ January-June only. New classifications effective January 1, 1964.

## Explanatory Note

U.S. foreign agricultural trade statistics in this report include official U.S. data based on compilations of the Bureau of the Census. Agricultural commodities consist of (1) nonmarine food products and (2) other products of agriculture which have not passed through complex processes of manufacture such as raw hides and skins, fats and oils, and wine. Such manufactured products as textiles, leather, boots and shoes, cigarettes, naval stores, forestry products, and distilled alcoholic beverages are not considered agricultural.

The trade statistics exclude shipments between the 50 States and Puerto Rico, between the 50 States and the island possessions, between Puerto Rico and the island possessions, among the island possessions, and intransit through the United States from one foreign country to another when documented as such through U.S. Customs.

**EXPORTS** The export statistics also exclude shipments to the U.S. armed forces for their own use and supplies for vessels and planes engaged in foreign trade. Data on shipments valued at less than \$100 are not compiled by commodity and are excluded from agricultural statistics but are reflected in nonagricultural and overall export totals in this report. The agricultural export statistics include shipments under P.L. 87-195 (Act for International Development), principally sales for foreign currency; under P.L. 83-480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act), and related laws; and involving Government payments to exporters. (USDA payments are excluded from the export value.) Separate statistics on Government program exports are compiled by USDA from data obtained from operating agencies.

The export value, the value at the port of exportation, is based on the selling price (or cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port. The country of destination is the country of ultimate destination or where the commodities are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured. When the shipper does not know the ultimate destination, the shipments are credited to the last country, as known to him at time of shipment from the United States, to which the commodities are to be shipped in their present form. Except for Canada, export shipments valued \$100-\$499 are included on the basis of sampling estimates; shipments to Canada valued \$100-\$1,999 are sampled.

**IMPORTS** Imports for consumption consist of commodities released from U.S. Customs custody upon arrival, or entered into bonded manufacturing warehouse, or withdrawn from bonded storage warehouse for consumption. The agricultural statistics exclude low-value shipments from countries not identified because of illegible reporting, but they are reflected in nonagricultural and overall import totals in this report.

The import value, defined generally as the market value in the foreign country, excludes import duties, ocean freight, and marine insurance. The country of origin is defined as the country where the commodities were grown or processed. Where the country of origin is not known, the imports are credited to the country of shipment.

Imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States and others that are interchangeable in use to any significant extent with such U.S. commodities are supplementary, or partly competitive. All other commodities are complementary, or noncompetitive.

Further explanatory material on foreign trade statistics and compilation procedures of the Bureau of the Census is contained in the publications of that agency.







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